THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1923—VOL. XV, NO. 57

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WETS ASK MILLIONS IN 11TH HOUR FIGHT TO BUY DRY REPEAL

Frantic Appeal for Funds Issued With Warning "If We Do Not Win Now Our Cause Is Lost"

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—If money can buy the repeal of the Volstead Act in 1924, liquor interests are out to accomplish it.

Leaders in the fight against prohibition are launching the 1924 campaign for the overthrow of Volsteadism with an appeal for a tremendous war chest fund amounting into millions of dollars.

"If we do not win now, our cause is lost for all time," is the warning note sounded by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment sent broadcast to its membership in every state. Attached to this warning note is a strong personal appeal for $50 as each member's contribution to the campaign for reopening the saloons of the country under the guise of legislation permitting the sale and manufacture of "light wines and beer."

$7,000,000 For a Starter

Placing the lowest possible estimation of the association's membership at 140,000, though admittedly higher, the liquor leaders are asking direct contributions of $7,000,000 as an initial fund to help defeat the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress.

"We need money now in order to take quick advantage of our gains, while the time is ripe," reads the appeal issued under the signature of G. C. Hinckley, national secretary of the organization. "Bear in mind that the Anti-Saloon League, stung by its defeat, will now redouble its efforts to keep in full force the tyranny of Volsteadism."

Compared with the assessments of $1, made by the association against individual members during the heat of the national elections of November, the appeal indicates that the liquor interests, in their desperation, are planning to stake everything on the results of the 1924 campaign.

It must be borne in mind that the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, while the leader in the anti-Volstead movement, is only one of approximately 45 national organizations enlisted in the fight. Contributions from these and other sources, if the appeal is allowed to gain headway, will pour into a common war chest the greatest fund ever raised in the United States to undo the work of Congress and over three-fourths of the states voting for national prohibition.

Here, in brief, is the campaign as outlined by Capt. William H. Stayton, head of the organization, in its appeal now being sent through the mails:

1. Control of the incoming Sixty-Eighth Congress by the election of "wet" leaders in the new House who would be able to wrench the legislative machinery out of the hands of the drys.

2. Adoption of "wet" planks in the national platforms of both the Republican and Democratic parties in 1924, and the running of independent "wet" candidates in every Congressional district unless one or the other of the great political parties is running a man on a "wet" platform in the district.

3. But if both of the two great parties should fail to adopt liberal planks, then a movement will be made to launch a third party in the field with presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Look for Democrats to Win

"If the Democratic platform of 1924 contains, and I believe it will," said Captain Stayton, "a wet plank, demanding the repeal of Volsteadism, the Democrats will carry the southern states, as usual, and will certainly carry such states as New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Massachusetts and Illinois, which would give them the presidency."

Continuing, he said:

Republican politicians to whom I have pointed this out have said that if the Democrats had the "wet" end and the Republicans the "dry" end the Democrats would win, and, therefore, it would be necessary for the Republicans to insert a "wet" plank in their platform.

In short, I look forward to the next Presidential election as one that will be so affected by the 1922 results that both parties will have wet planks in their platforms, putting the wets in control of the balance of power and in a position that the Anti-Saloon League has heretofore occupied.

12,000 Workers Divide Bonus of $2,956,809.19

By The Associated Press

Binghamton, N. Y., Feb. 2

FORMAL announcement was made today that the Endicott-Johnson Corporation would pay approximately 12,000 workers a bonus of $245.44 each computed on the year's working hours.

An employee who had not lost any time during the 52 weeks will receive the full bonus and others in proportion to the weeks they have worked. The amount distributed is $2,956,809.19.

ARMY CHIEFS DENY HOWZE AUTHORITY IN EL PASO INQUIRY

General's Threat at Vaccination Hearing Disclaimed by the War Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The activity of Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, commander of the first cavalry division at Ft. Bliss, and Drs. T. E. Scott and W. S. Frech of the United States Army Medical Department at that place, in behalf of "compulsory vaccination" at a public hearing on a proposed city ordinance embodying that requirement at El Paso, Texas, on Jan. 25, was "unauthorized by the War Department," according to a message received here today by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau.

At the hearing before Charles Davis, Mayor of El Paso, General Howze was quoted as saying:

If a city is to be sanitary it must have compulsory vaccination. The War Department is especially interested in this movement, as it is in all sanitary measures, as the men in the army must be gathered close together. If this measure fails to pass the War Department will take cognizance of it when the time comes to place more troops here.

Reference Bureau Acts

The Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, upon hearing of this apparent interference by the military in the political affairs of the citizens of Texas, telegraphed the following message to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, in Washington, D. C.:

Please advise if Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, commander of first cavalry division at Fort Bliss, was authorized by the War Department to serve notice to El Paso, Tex., as reported in the press that unless ordinance is passed to compel vaccination of school children the city would be classed as an "insanitary military post" and that additional troops would be sent elsewhere; also if army physicians T. E. Scott and W. S. Frech of Fort Bliss were authorized to appear at hearing to urge passage of ordinance.

Adjt.-Gen. Robert C. Davis of the United States Army in Washington, by request of the Secretary of War, communicated at once with the commanding general of the Eighth Corps Area forts, which includes Ft. Bliss, and the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau has received the following reply from the adjutant general:

Your telegram of Jan. 26 addressed to the Secretary of War was repeated to the commanding general of the eighth corps area forts at Houston, Tex., for a report. There is no record of War Department authorization, and will advise you further upon receipt of reply.

Mr. Weeks' Letter

Subsequently, Secretary of War John W. Weeks, in a letter received by the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau here today, wrote:

War Department, Washington, Feb. 1.
Chairman Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, New York City.

Dear Sir—With reference to your telegram of the 26th ultimo, in which you request information relative to the authenticity of certain remarks concerning vaccination of school children in El Paso, Texas, reported in the press as having been made by the commanding general of the First Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas, I am pleased to inform you that a report on this subject has been received from the commanding general, Eighth Corps Area.

It appears from this report that the commanding general, Fort Bliss, and certain medical officers at that station appeared before the City Council of El Paso at the request of the local admin-

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From photograph by Bain News Service

Friend W. Richardson

Governor of California, Whose First Budget Submitted to the Legislature Proposes Drastic Economy and the Elimination of Several Departments

DRASTIC ECONOMY PROPOSED IN NEW CALIFORNIA BUDGET

Governor Would Abolish Several Boards—Corporation Taxes Declared to Be Passed on to People

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2 (Special)—Declaring that taxes on corporations without price control of commodities merely adds a tax burden to the ultimate consumer, Gov. Friend W. Richardson, in his first budget presented to the Legislature cut deep into mounting costs of state administration, abolished several boards, weeded out overlapping departments and made good his campaign pledge to clip the biennial expense bill to $79,000,000. His final figure is $25,000 under that amount.

"The advocates of the pork barrel idea in appropriations have been given no consideration," said Governor Richardson in his report. "I have tried to consider the state as a whole and the general needs of the people.

"The people ultimately pay every dollar of tax, whether it be direct or indirect. While the State derives most of its revenue from a franchise tax on corporations, this tax is passed on to the people with an added burden. The Railroad Commission has ruled that taxes are part of the operating expenses of corporations and must be added in fixing rates. After the increase of rates on public utility corporations at the last session of the Legislature the Railroad Commission increased the rates on fares, light, water, gas, telephone and the people found they did pay the tax.

"The much-heralded and misnamed 'King Bill' not only increased the burden upon the people, but it failed materially to increase the revenue of the State, because the railroad corporations appealed to the courts, which permitted them to settle with the State at the old rate of 5¼ per cent instead of the new rate of 7 per cent, while the suit is pending. To attempt still further to increase the rates on public utility companies in view of present litigation would be futile."

In his recommendations on education the Governor increases expenditures 23 per cent, or over $8,000,000. It is known, however, that Governor Richardson is opposed to alleged high administrative overhead costs for education in this State, charging that "a great political organization has been built up which has cost the people an immense sum, but has added little to the value of education given school children. The laws have been cunningly amended so that supervisors, school boards and boards of education have little control over the expenditures of school money, and hence cannot check extravagance."

Merging of the Housing and Immigration board with the State Board of Labor, the Board of Charities with the Division of Finance, reorganization of teachers' colleges and abolition of the Mining Bureau and others are typical of sweeping changes recommended by the Governor.

The saddling of county expenses on the State is scored. The State will pay to the counties over $41,000,000 for schools and for payment of interest and principal on bond money to build county roads.

AFRICAN TRADERS SEEK TO END WAR WITH MOZAMBIQUE

Economic Contest Causes Loss of Trade to Transvaal—Outlet Needed for Coal

By Special Cable

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 2—The necessity for ending the state of economic war at present existing between South Africa and Mozambique is being impressed upon the Government by Johannesburg traders and financiers, who are losing trade through the animosity of the Portuguese. The Prime Minister's private secretary told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today that as the present treaty ends on March 31, General Smuts is ready to establish a modus vivendi with Portugal and that the Union Government wishes to work in the closest co-operation with Mozambique.

The wild statements made by Portuguese politicians, however, are stiffening the attitude of General Smuts, while the constant state of flux in Lisbon politics suggests that no agreement is likely for some time. One of these statements was made by Admiral De Rego in Lisbon, who said the Union was attempting to incite the natives of Mozambique to rebellion and making military preparations of considerable importance. He also sees a danger from the Union in Potuguese West Africa, because Port Lobito is considered the natural means of access to the sea from Rhodesia. Therefore he suggests the immediate organization of a native army of defence trained by white officers.

Demand for Independence

There is no doubt that certain interested people in the Union are encouraging Mozambique's demand for independence, believing that if it is cut off from Portugal Mozambique is sure, eventually, to join the Union. "No part of South Africa can safely cut itself adrift or hold aloof from its neighbors," says the Star of Johannesburg significantly. In a leading article it goes on to advocate Mozambique's independence from Portugal.

Meantime it is also significant, as just announced, that the whole diamond output of Portuguese West Africa, valued at $15,000,000, has been acquired by the Anglo-American Corporation and Barnato Brothers of South Africa. Thus the whole diamond output of Africa is practically controlled.

Union Threat Exploded

The Union Government's threat to build a competitive port to Delagoa Bay at Kosi Bay has been rather exploded by the report of a British expert, Mr. Buchanan, who says a port is impracticable at Kosi because of the sand silt. Meantime the Transvaal must find an outlet for increasing its coal trade, which is rapidly replacing the gold output, and Delagoa is the natural geographical outlet.

The scarcity of native labor in the Rand mines also makes recruiting in North Mozambique imperative. For these reasons influential financial interests are urging the Government to come to some arrangement. Something is expected to develop when the Portuguese President visits the African colonies in April and May. He leaves Lisbon at the end of April. The press is already describing the tour as of great political significance.

NEW YORK COAL USERS WARNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Gen. George W. Goethals, state fuel administrator, after investigating reports that substitute sizes and varieties are being neglected, announces that New York fuel users must burn coal as directed or their names will be "blacklisted." The dealers, he said, are complying with the order to deliver only certain kinds of fuel, but the public is failing to co-operate.

Chief of Senussi Flees From Bengasi to Egypt

By Special Cable

Rome, Feb. 2

IT is reported that Idriss, the head of the Senussi, has fled from Bengasi to Egypt, where he was warmly welcomed. His escape was apparently due to the fear that the Italians would accuse him of being responsible for the trouble in Cyrenaica.

The Italian colonial authorities refused to allow Idriss to leave Bengasi and he had previously tried to escape, but the British authorities on the Egyptian frontier refused him permission to enter Egypt.

CUTTING OFF RUHR IS CAUSING FRENCH MORE DIFFICULTIES

Feeding of German Populace Added to Problem—Revolution Predicted in Fatherland

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 2—By an overwhelming majority the Chamber of Deputies adjourned the interpellations on the Ruhr policy. Nevertheless, it is notable that M. Heriot, leader of the Radicals, read a declaration in which was repudiated any responsibility for the consequences of the policy followed since the Cannes Conference. His party would not create difficulties for the Government, but it thought that peace could only be established by an international entente, the settlement of debts and the extension of bodies of arbitration.

The Socialists and other members of the Left protested at the relegation of the debate sine die, but on the actual voting there were only 71 to 485 votes. This means that the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, has a perfectly free hand, and will not be questioned for some time in Parliament about his action, and its results or want of results.

The question now arises whether Germany can hold out against the pressure now put upon it. Although the immediate effect has been to make Germany more angrily determined than ever, it is believed in French circles that Germany cannot continue to exist when deprived of its monthly quantity of 2,500,000 tons of coal, and 500,000 tons of coke.

Miners and Railwaymen Inactive

On the other hand, the Germans declare that France and Belgium will not be able to obtain coal from the Ruhr. In the first place the miners will not dig, and in the second place, the railwaymen will not run the trains, and it is impossible for France to organize the Ruhr without the consent and co-operation of the inhabitants. French difficulties increase, too, with the cutting off of the Ruhr from the Reich, in that they become responsible for feeding the population. It is utterly impossible that French soldiers should control the Ruhr, separated in a large measure from the rest of the country, and remain indifferent to good order, so far as to neglect the provisioning of the people. This responsibility is recognized and I gather that large stocks have been bought by General Payot, who will see to the revictualing of the troops and workers. So far as is known the closing of the Ruhr frontier is effected. Battalions of customs officers, with many auxiliaries, numbering altogether some thousands, were sent to posts previously selected on railroad stations and roads.

German Trucks Sidetracked

Coal trucks for Germany are pulled up; for the present they are put into sidings, but it is to be feared that it

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FRENCH DECLARE BLOCK EFFECTIVE IN RUHR DISTRICT

Guns Command All Railroad Lines — Trouble Over Shower Baths

DUSSELDORF, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The blockade of the Ruhr Valley from within was absolutely complete today. Not a single ton of coal or coke has entered Germany from the Ruhr in the last 36 hours, the French authorities announce, adding that the measures they put into force at midnight on Jan. 31 are totally effective.

The Germans show no disposition to contradict the French as to the general effectiveness of the blockade, but they relate how one train of 46 loaded coal cars, disregarding the signals, ran the blockade at Horde, near Dortmund, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon and escaped into interior Germany.

The French have 75's commanding every line into Germany, and the directors of the railroads have been informed that any locomotive attempting to escape will be fired upon. Inquiries addressed the French authorities as to why they have not resorted to the simpler way of tearing up a few hundred yards of track along the occupied frontier of the Ruhr, elicited the reply that they did not wish to interfere with other traffic for the present than exports of coal and coke and are desirous of giving the railwaymen full opportunity to resume work.

Workers Inclined to Return

As a matter of fact, the striking railway workers were showing an inclination this morning to resume their duties on many of the interior lines in the occupied area of the Ruhr. The French are occupying militarily only the lines surrounding the region, and the interor roads are now being partially operated by Germans.

The strike at Cologne also seems to be petering out. The Düsseldorf station was opened this morning for the first time since Jan. 25, but only a small percentage of the scheduled trains were running.

General Payot, the French quartermaster-general, told the correspondent the French Army service supplies were operating efficiently.

The chief of police of Bochum was arrested and expelled this morning.

The Düsseldorf Nachrichten, which was suspended Jan. 24, will be allowed to resume publication tomorrow. The printers and other workers pleaded with General Degoutte, the French state, representing they were being deprived of their means of earning a living.

Dispute Over Shower-Baths

A company of French soldiers quartered at Bodelschwing had been using the shower-baths intended for the miners of a near-by pit. The proprietor of the mine objected to this, upon which the captain commanding the company informed the magnate that the soldiers from then on would proceed to his beautiful chateau, and use his private shower-bath. The miners' showers were immediately thrown open again to the soldiers.

Many Ruhr cities and towns are complaining to the French authorities that their food supplies are getting lower. The Burgomaster of Recklinghausen, to cite one instance, has informed headquarters that his people have only enough potatoes to last 10 days. This vegetable, together with cabbage and other garden products, forms the chief diet of the Ruhr workers, few of whom have meat more than once a day.

Future of the Ruhr District Turns on Action of Miners

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Feb. 2—The Federal and Prussian governments are now taking active steps to assist the officials expelled by the French out of the Ruhr district. Dr. Schlutius, president of the financial administration office at Düsseldorf, who has been expelled by the French, has now gone to Elberfeld to organize relief work. For this purpose he has received unlimited funds from the Government, he stated. Already Pyrmont and Oeynhausen, two well-known summer resorts, have put their hotels at the disposal of the refugees and their families.

As to the general situation in the Ruhr Valley, everything now depends upon what the miners will do when the French halt the coal trains and send them to France. Will the miners enter into passive resistance, or will they continue to work, and, if so, under what conditions? is the big question, the reply to which may determine the fate of the Ruhr district for years to come. At any rate, the German Government has not the same power over the miners as it had over the railway, postal and other officials, and the miner is less apt to display an exaggerated patriotism than is the official.

It is possible that the French will use drastic measures to force the mine owners to work their mines. They seem to be in the frame of mind to do so. One of the members of the French engineers' commission, who spoke in place of M. Costé, president of that mission, handed to the press a statement in which it is indicated that the French will only be satisfied when the mine owners return with repentance and declare they are "willing to yield to, and co-operate with the Inter-allied Commission of Control."

FARM BANKING DELAYS FORCE BORROWERS TO DEARER MONEY

Agriculturists, With Maturing Liens to Meet, Unable to Wait Long-Drawn-Out Appraisals, Abstracts, Etc.

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Before a farmer can secure a loan from a federal farm loan bank much red tape has to be unwound. First he must approach the directors of the nearest national land loan association—the local co-operative, so to speak. It is optional with the directors whether they will admit the applicant or not. There have been complaints from farmers whose applications for membership have been rejected by local associations composed of their neighbors, but since they are co-operative, and since the association must assume the risk of guaranteeing the mortgage debts of all its members, it is probably essential that they exercise that prerogative. In fact, there does not seem to be any feasible way to prevent a local association from excluding an applicant if he is persona non grata with a majority of its members.

If there is no local association within his reach or if the would-be borrower is excluded from one already formed in his neighborhood, he has a recourse. He can organize a new association with a nucleus of 10 farmers whose aggregate applications for loans totals not less than $20,000. These local associations elect their own boards of directors, and under the law they choose some person to act as secretary-treasurer. That person is really the executive officer of the association.

As a matter of fact the five directors of the regional land bank exercise very strict supervisory powers over the selection of secretary-treasurers, going so far as to compel the local association to appoint the person they nominate. Usually that person is a local banker, and not infrequently he is more or less interested in securing farm mortgages for insurance companies and other private investors in that sort of security. This control over the choice of the

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MOSCOW REQUESTS AMERICA TO PROTECT REFUGEE SHIP RIGHTS

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The second note to the United States Government within 24 hours growing out of the liquidation of the anti-Soviet forces in the Vladivostok district was dispatched to the Secretary of State, Charles Evans Hughes, by the Foreign Office last night.

The communication, after declaring information has reached Moscow that Admiral Stark had gone to Manila with the ship he took with him from Vladivostok, expresses confidence that the American Government will take urgent steps to protect the property rights of the Soviet Government in these ships and prevent their registration at Manila or other American ports.

RUSSIAN OIL LAND TO BE DEVELOPED

MOSCOW, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—A preliminary agreement for the concession development and exploitation of 1100 square miles of oil land in Gouria, along the Black Sea, has been reached between D. O. Robertson, representing a British petroleum company, and the concession department of the Soviet Government.

If final terms are arranged, this will be the first English concession in Russia. The terms of the preliminary agreement provide for a 40-year concession with payment on a rental plan. A percentage of the production would go to the Government, which would also have the right to purchase the entire output.

SENTIMENT GROWS STRONGER AGAINST FRENCH IN BERLIN

German Capital Likened to a Powder-Keg—Tension More Strained in Prussia and Bavaria

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 2—How unofficial Germany would view a movement to start negotiations even with France and Belgium, independently of the other Allies with a view to the withdrawal of the forces of occupation from the Ruhr Valley was shown here on Thursday evening, when it was reported in financial circles that Hugo Stinnes had been called to Wiesbaden. It was a report obviously originating in financial quarters—a report with all the earmarks of one designed to influence the quotations on the mark and on stocks—and it attained the desired effect, for the quotations on the mark at once responded to the hope in the heart of the people, and at the closing the mark was quoted around 42,000 to the dollar, which is 10,000 better than Wednesday's price.

One of Herr Stinnes' confidants admitted to friends that he was in Wiesbaden, where it will be remembered he negotiated the so-called Stinnes-Lubersac agreement. It was asserted: "He is not there on his own account." There is nothing here, however, to indicate whether this is true, and diplomatic and political circles which are well informed, attach no importance to his trip. One of the most important political leaders in Germany told The Christian Science Monitor last night that the Government had nothing to do with Herr Stinnes' journey.

This does not mean that negotiations would not be welcomed in all quarters here, save among the irreconcilables in the Cabinet and the French. The Government is standing firm in its policy of passive resistance—at least firm officially. The French would not welcome a parley, for they are determined to "see it through." Their position in Berlin is extremely uncomfortable. So strong is the sentiment against them that Berlin is like a powder keg. To speak French, even in fashionable restaurants, is to invite assault, or at best to be thrown unceremoniously into the street. Even the members of the French Embassy staff are having trouble in keeping their hotel apartments or flats and yesterday one of them resorted to his weapon to intimidate the landlord, backed by the latter's servants, who had forced their way into the diplomatist's apartment, to eject him, his wife, baby, and furniture.

Thus the forces of hate are unchained, creating a situation which cannot last. There has got to be some kind of a change. Whether it will come by saner, cooler heads prevailing in France and Germany, or whether the change will be ushered in by an overt act of violence by some irresponsible person, no one can say at the present moment. It suffices to say that the tension is high between the French and Germans in Prussia and Bavaria, and is becoming higher daily. Apparently the only police protection accorded the French and Belgians is in a small guard at the embassy and legation.

CUTTING OFF RUHR IS CAUSING FRENCH MORE DIFFICULTIES

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will not be so easy to turn them back to France and Belgium. It will be remembered that already there has been a hopeless tangle in this diversion of trains, but the French declare their system is now better. Nevertheless the arrangements, necessary if there is to be no blocking of lines, are complicated, especially if assistance is not forthcoming from German officials.

According to a report which reaches me, at one center alone 42 trains containing coal were stopped yesterday. Forty-two trains required a good deal of handling. Some of the German workers seem prepared to commit sabotage, and stories of trains in danger are narrated. An authoritative statement today is to the effect that certain signs permit the belief that evolution is taking place in the ideas of the Berlin Cabinet, though no precise act in the sense of conciliation can be expected for two or three weeks.

Exercising Pressure on Industrialists

It is necessary, says one journal unctuously expressing its regret that the privations of the population should in their turn exercise pressure on the great industrialists who hold power. A new situation would be created if the Reich demanded from the French Government, knowledge of the conditions respecting reparations. It is authoritatively stated that M. Poincaré is not disposed to make any explanation to the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno. It is for Germany to make an offer to France. A certain stress is laid on this trivial point of who is to begin the negotiations. "Holding pledges of immense value," says Le Matin, it is not for France to take the initiative, but for Germany to make a satisfactory proposition."

We have entered upon a period of patient warfare. For a few days no developments are anticipated, but afterward it appears fairly certain that if there is no surrender there will be a tremendous upheaval. A competent observer who has studied conditions in Germany predicts a revolution there in six weeks.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Melrose Winter Carnival: Fancy skating; hockey—Melrose American Legion Post vs. Boylen Club, Hockey Rink, Ell Pond, 8.

League for Democratic Control: Addresses by Profs. Manley O. Hudson and Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, "Our Duty to Europe," 3 Joy Street, 7:30.

New England Conservatory Club: Concert in aid of scholarship fund, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Emerson College of Oratory: Lecture readings from Browning, Tennyson, Kipling, and Shakespeare, by Jessie Eldridge Southwick, Steinert Hall, 8.

Academy of Speech Arts: Address by Sherwin Lawrence Cook, "Dramatists, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow," 29 Fairfield Street, 8:15.

Scottish Night: Musical entertainment and address by Frank S. Abercrombie, past grand chief Order of Scottish Clans, Cambridge Y. M. C. A., 7:30.

Cyclorama of the Battle of Château Thierry, private view, Arlington Street and Columbus Avenue, 8:30.

Public meeting with talk by Channing Pollock, Ohabei Shalom Temple, 15 Union Park Street, 8.

Theater Guild of Boston: Presentation of three one-act plays, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8:15.

Harvard Club of Boston: Address by Prof. George H. Parker, "Darwinism Today," 8:30.

Burton Holmes Travelogue, "Great Sights East of Suez," Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Cantabrigia Club: Guest night entertainment, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8.

Alpha Kappa Sigma Fraternity of Northeastern University: Presentation of "Three Live Ghosts," Boston Y. M. C. A., 8.

Y. W. C. A.: Public gymnastic exhibition, 97 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Bunch and Judy," 8:15.
Copley—"Irene Wycherley," 8:15.
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—"Robin Hood" (Film), 2:15, 8:15.
Plymouth—"Just Married," 8:15.
Selwyn—"The Guilty One," 8:15.
St. James—"Stop Thief," 8:15.
Tremont—"Molly Darling," 8:15.
Wilbur—"The Bat," 8:15.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Madam Butterfly," 8.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Melrose Winter Carnival: Ski and snowshoe races, ski-jumping, West Hill, Melrose Highlands, 2:30.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts: Address by Miss Mary E. Sweeny, executive secretary, American Home Economics Association, Copley-Plaza, 11.

Abbott Academy Club: Address by the Rev. William R. Leslie, "The Ministry of Humor," Copley-Plaza, 2:30.

Auction of paintings of Ernest Longfellow for benefit of Boston Museum of Fine Arts School, Copley-Plaza, 2:30.

Eastern Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers: Meeting with address by Prof. Margaret C. Ferguson of Wellesley College, Gardiner Auditorium, State House, 2.

Newton Center Woman's Club: Motion pictures for benefit of Newton Circle, Inc., clubhouse, Center and Beacon streets, 2.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, with talk on the miners' trial at Herrin, Ill., by John E. Pember of Boston, 1.

Women's City Club: Lecture on "Current Books and How We Treat Them," by John Farrar, editor of The Bookman, 14 Beacon street, 2.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Carmen," 2.
Jordan Hall—Frederic Tillotson, piano recital, 3:15.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

Tonight

WGI (Medford Hillside)—9:30, concert by Law Concert Company of Boston—Arthur Bassnett, pianist; Miss Edna Felch, soprano; Mrs. Florence Gifford, contralto.

WNAC (Boston)—8, concert by Abbie Reynolds Hubbard, coloratura soprano; Percival Parham, tenor; Lauchland Henry, baritone; Floyd Hill, violinist; Angelina Loveland, accompanist.

WGY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports; 6:30, reading from "Grimm's Fairy Tales," by Kolin Hager; 7:45, musical program by WYG Instrumental Quartet—Kitty Meinhold, pianist; Edward Rice, violinist; Al Nani, steel guitar; Joseph Maher, Spanish guitar.

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6:15, dinner concert; 7:15, news; letter from Farm and Home; 7:30, bedtime story; 7:45, report of New York Stock Exchange; world trade conditions, prepared by Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce; 8, "A Journey Through Spoon River," by Edgar Lee Masters; 8:20, Mrs. Chester B Story on "Etiquette"; 8:30, concert by KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra; Mrs. Robert E. King, soprano; Richard Kountz, accompanist.

WJZ (Newark)—5:40, "Something for Everybody," by Youth's Companion; 5:50, conditions of leading industries, by R. D. Wykoff, editor of Magazine of Wall Street; 6, resumé of sports; musical program; 8:30, concert by Bruce Campbell, tenor; Ethel Light, accompanist; 9:15, literary evening by editorial staffs of Outlook, Scientific American, and Harper Brothers magazines; joint recital by Illuminato Miserendino, violinist, and Miss Eros La Gambina, soprano; 10:01, "WD-11 Tubes," by H. M. Freeman.

KYW (Chicago)—8, musical program by Mary Hartley, soprano; Robert Sanders, accompanist; Thomas Carey, banjoist; E. Richardson Smith, reader; Alma Broberg, reader; Isham Jones, and orchestra at College Inn; 9, news and sports; 9:05, reviews of latest books by Llewellyn Jones, literary editor Chicago Evening Post.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents). (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass, U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ARMY CHIEFS DENY HOWZE AUTHORITY IN EL PASO INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

istration on the occasion of an open hearing and as witnesses of the effect of vaccination on public health.

No positive effort was made by anyone in the military service to secure passage of any specific ordinance, nor was any notice of the character indicated in your telegram given either directly or by implication to the civil authorities concerned, and the sole purpose in attending this hearing was in the interest of co-ordination of army and civil effort in this matter.

I trust that the above may furnish you the information desired.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN W. WEEKS,
Secretary of War.

Notwithstanding Secretary Weeks' disclaimer, H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, declared today that it would be "a very dangerous precedent for United States military authorities to attempt, directly or indirectly, to dictate state or local legislation dealing with public health affairs. Such a procedure would savor more of German military autocracy than the liberty-loving United States," he declared.

War Department Denies El Paso Must Vaccinate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Reports from El Paso, Tex., that Maj.-Gen. Robert L. Howze, commander of the First Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, had advocated that there be a city ordinance at El Paso compelling school children to be vaccinated, caused much surprise at the War Department.

General Howze was declared officially to have no authority to make the statement attributed to him. It was stated that the War Department has not taken the stand that its soldiers are not to be permitted near a community until all the children have been vaccinated.

The War Department has no more right or authority in law to prescribe how a city shall be kept in order than it has to tell the city fathers what color they shall paint their City Hall, it was stated. A spokesman for the War Department said that he doubted that General Howze has demanded any such specific method of "clearing up conditions he believed insanitary."

He said commanding officers of troops are required, under War Department orders, to make certain that conditions in a given community or section of a community, are fit for soldiers to frequent. If the commanding officer, acting on advice of his medical staff, believes that conditions are insanitary it is his duty to make such a report to Washington. Then if his views are approved by superiors, the community is listed as "insanitary" and the soldiers are forbidden entrance.

But the commanding officer has no right to prescribe how the "insanitary" conditions are to be corrected; that remains for the local authorities to decide. General Howze was declared to have received no orders to demand that El Paso adopt a vaccination ordinance.

General Howze's reported statement, "If a city is to be sanitary it must have compulsory vaccination," was declared to be his personal opinion, and not to be construed as an effort of the War Department to enforce any specific method of treatment upon a community, under threat of keeping troops from the city.

NEW RECORDER NOMINATED

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 2—Wilford G. Chapman, Portland lawyer, was today nominated by Gov. Percival P. Baxter to be recorded of the Portland municipal court. Mr. Chapman is a Republican. The Governor's previous nomination to this office of Harry E. Nixon, Democrat, to succeed Sidney St. F. Thaxter, Republican, was refused confirmation by the Governor's Council.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, probably rain or snow tonight and Saturday, clearing with falling temperature Saturday afternoon; moderate variable winds.

Southern New England: Rain or snow, with little change in temperature, tonight and Saturday, followed by much colder Saturday night and Sunday; fresh shifting winds.

Northern New England: Snow tonight and Saturday; warmer in northern Vermont tonight; moderate to fresh north, shifting to east winds.

Weather Outlook

There will be considerable cloudiness over the states east of the Mississippi during the next two days. The temperature will be lower in the Washington forecast district, Friday, except in the south Atlantic and east Gulf states.

Official Temperature

(8 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Kansas City	26
Atlantic City	38	Memphis	64
Boston	38	Montreal	14
Buffalo	26	Nantucket	36
Calgary	-18	Philadelphia	44
Charleston	64	New Orleans	68
Chicago	30	Pittsburgh	34
Denver	30	New York	40
Des Moines	18	Portland, Me.	28
Eastport	30	Portland, Ore.	32
Galveston	66	San Francisco	40
Hatteras	60	St. Louis	36
Helena	-2	St. Paul	-6
Jacksonville	64	Washington	40

TURKS ENCOURAGED TO DEMAND BETTER PEACE CONDITIONS

Mr. Bonar Law, It Is Said, May Be Forced to Adopt Attitude of "Splendid Isolation"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2—The mystery of Raymond Poincaré's renewed intervention in the Near East crisis has not yet been finally cleared up, but out of the confused mass of comment, criticism, and disclosure, which has been provoked, it is possible to reconstruct a fairly reliable story of the latest unpleasant incident which, combined with uncontemplated measures invoked by the French in the Ruhr, has struck another possibly fatal blow at the entente cordiale.

Thanks to the heroic efforts of Lord Curzon and the good will of M. Barrère, chief of the French delegation, an appearance of allied unity was successfully preserved at Lausanne until yesterday, when M. Barrère returned to his post in Rome, which, it was openly admitted in Paris, was at least partly due to diplomatic considerations. He left M. Bompard, who is a well-known Turcophile, in charge. M. Bompard visited Paris, and, according to Philippe Millet, one of the best-informed French diplomatic writers, returned to Lausanne empowered to request Britain to agree to further concessions on 25 different points.

Two Notes Drafted

The draft treaty which the Allies had agreed to represented the final proposals presented to the Turks on Monday morning, but on the evening of that day the Temps announced that they merely were regarded as a basis for negotiation. This interpretation of a note which it is alleged had been approved by the British Government was denied, but, as reported yesterday, a Constantinople telegram dated Tuesday announced a communication in a similar sense made to the Kemalists by General Pelle. Textually that message said: "According to reliable Turkish information the French High Commissioner informed Adnan Bey that the draft treaty was only intended to serve as a basis for discussion and did not in any way have the character of an ultimatum. He added that the objection of the Turks to any of its features would meet with the friendliest consideration from the French Government."

The authenticity of that note verbale has since been admitted in Paris, but up to last night it had not been communicated to the British Government. As a matter of fact, M. Poincaré seems to have drafted two notes, one sent to Kemal, advising him to make peace, which is now common property; the other communicated through General Pelle, encouraging them to do the exact opposite.

Statement of French Policy

Finally, apparently at the request of Lord Curzon, M. Poincaré sent to London a clear statement of French policy. This confirms the Constantinople démarche, but adds that in no case will France allow itself to be involved in war with Turkey and in the event of a breakdown of the Lausanne negotiations France reserves the right to conclude a separate peace.

All this is precisely what the Turks want and it would be impossible to conceive anything more calculated to induce them to reject the treaty now in their hands. Neither France nor anybody else wants war to result, but one is forced to ask why M. Poincaré acted in a manner most likely to wreck the hopes of an agreement at a particular moment instead of waiting until the Turkish reply was handed in. Apart from the almost unthinkable suggestion that he was taking revenge at Britain's refusal to follow him into the Ruhr the only apparent explanation for precipitate action is the Turks' threatened withdrawal of the concessions promised at the time of the signature of the treaty of Angora. In this connection it is not without significance that the Turkish press, when condemning the draft treaty at Lausanne, blamed France for its alleged unfavorable terms.

British public opinion has been somewhat stunned and seems yet unable to grasp the real significance of this return of double-dealing which has characterized French policy in the eastern Mediterranean ever since M. Millerand affixed its signature to the Treaty of Sèvres. Turkey certainly has been encouraged to reject the Lausanne proposals and seek more advantageous arrangements through separate negotiations, and if this proves the result and all the patient labor of the past three months is thereby nullified, Mr. Bonar Law will be forced to adopt that attitude of splendid isolation about which he hinted before he assumed office.

Treaty Negotiation's Progress

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (Feb. 2)—Encouraging progress in the treaty negotiations by private conversations is indicated by the outcome of Ismet Pasha's two-hour call upon Lord Curzon yesterday afternoon, which the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns from a well-informed source was "most satisfactory." As a result Lord Curzon has telegraphed the Cabinet in London that he will be back there on Monday morning.

Angora Disappointed

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2—According to a telegram received here the text of the proposed treaty has been received at Angora with disgust. The Assembly expressed indignation and astonishment at the duplicity of French policy. The attitude of the Assembly on M. Poincaré's letter is not yet known here.

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Dictate or Transcribe—you will be interested to know that we have secured for a special five months' course in business expression the personal services of Miss Alice A. Kretschmar. This makes available to you at our regular rates—with other courses or separate—the broad training previously to be obtained only thru Miss Kretschmar's instruction in commercial organization and to selected groups in her own classes. It covers what you need in business expression and salesmanship. Come as our guest to the first lecture—Monday, February 5, at 7:15 P. M. CLARK SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, 234 Boylston Street, corner of Arlington Street, Boston.

CONVENTION ISSUE TAKEN TO SENATE

New Hampshire Measure Wins in House by Big Vote

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2 (Special) New Hampshire's struggle to have another session of the constitutional convention for the purpose of securing tax reform has been transferred from the House of Representatives to the Senate, following a complete victory in the former Wednesday afternoon by 309 votes to 42.

The outcome in the Senate is in doubt. It was hoped by the Administration leaders that the matter might be settled this week but indications are now that the contest will be drawn out in the upper branch and will be doubtful until the vote is actually taken.

Sentiment in the Senate has been against any calling of the constitutional Convention up until the vote was taken in the House. The overwhelming majority in that branch, made up of practically unanimous Democratic support and a three-to-one Republican backing will undoubtedly have some influence with the senators.

It is possible that the convention will be reconvened regardless of the attitude of the state Senate, although this cannot be stated as a probability. The decision on this point rests with the president of the convention, former Gov. Albert O. Brown, who has stated that he will reconvene the convention "at the request of the Legislature." With him rests the interpretation of whether a seven-to-one majority in the lower House is to be regarded as "the request of the Legislature," notwithstanding that the Senate refuses to appropriate the necessary money to pay the expenses of the proposed session.

In the event that the convention should meet without the passage of the resolution by the Senate, the delegates would be under the necessity of serving without pay and defraying their own expenses, and would run their chances of subsequent reimbursement. Every effort will be made, however, by the leaders of both political parties to secure the consent of the Senate to the reconvention.

FILLING OF RIVER FLATS FORBIDDEN

DANVERS, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—An old dispute between the Massachusetts Legislature, the Essex County commissioners, the cities of Salem and Beverly and the town of Danvers has been definitely settled by a ruling just issued from the War Department which forbids the filling in of the flats on the Salem side of the Danvers River around Kernwood Bridge. The ruling offers no objection to filling in on the Beverly side of the bridge.

The decision is an important victory for the town of Danvers and various business enterprises using the waterfront at Danversport. It was the Danversport interests which carried the protest to the federal authorities, after the Massachusetts Legislature had ruled that the river flats on either side of the bridge might be filled in to better provide for the new bridge proposed at this point. The protest was carried to the War Department on the ground that if the Salem side of the river was filled in it would seriously hamper, if not ruin, shipping at Danversport.

DOGS TO RACE OVER FIFTY-MILE COURSE

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 2 (Special)—Two dog teams from Lake Placid will race over a 50-mile course on the opening day of Auburn's winter carnival, which is to be held on Feb. 22, 23, and 24. Other events arranged by the committee include snowshoe races, ski races, and hockey games. It is expected that the chief hockey game will be between Bates College and Boston University.

Fancy skaters have been engaged for an exhibition on one of the nights of the carnival. The ski course permits of a 60-foot jump and the double toboggan slide is said to be capable of producing a speed of 40 to 45 miles an hour. Auburn is looking for a great inflow of visitors and preparations to amply provide for all who may come are being made.

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DEBT AGREEMENT ENCOURAGES AMITY

Col. Harvey Foresees Improved Anglo-American Relations—Will Aid Reconstruction

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2—The United States Ambassador, Col. George Harvey, is very pleased indeed that the British Government has decided to accept the terms of the Debt Funding Commission, and he received many congratulations yesterday on the part he has played in bringing the United States and Great Britain into line on this important question. While in Washington he was able to exercise great influence in the matter of arranging terms, and on his return to London his counsel and advice have proved of the utmost value to the British Government in making their decisions. He was able to explain the extreme importance of a quick settlement by his intimate knowledge of American politics which he brought to bear on the question.

Indeed, it was his opinion, The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, that even 24 hours' delay might prove fatal, for the time for the consideration of the debt commission's terms by Congress is extremely limited.

Coming Presidential Election

If the present Congress was unable to deal with the question it was, the Monitor believes, Colonel Harvey's opinion that Great Britain would have had to go on paying at the present rate of interest, which is equivalent to 6 per cent, for the new Congress does not come into session until December, and the political situation in the United States will then be overshadowed by the forthcoming presidential election. It was to be feared that both the great parties would then have found themselves unable to offer better terms than those already laid down by Congress, and this would have been a very serious matter for Great Britain and would have placed the most unfortunate strain on the good relations of the two countries.

It may therefore be said that Colonel Harvey has done a very great work for the solidarity of the Anglo-Saxon race in the part which he has played. This, indeed, was the great motive which lay behind his desire to see an early settlement of the debt question, for Colonel Harvey believes it is not too much to say that the future of civilization depends on Anglo-Saxon races' solidarity.

Anglo-American Relations

It was for this reason that Col. Harvey was most delighted at the British Cabinet's decision. Convinced of the improvement in the cordial relations of the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, which will now follow, he looks forward to their acting together in a common policy for the world's reconstruction. There is no idea of precipitate action in the ambassador's mind. France for the moment must be allowed to go its own way in the hope that it may learn wisdom from experience.

But the time will come whatever happens when the most important factor for Europe's future will be the enhanced respect and sympathy with which America and Great Britain regard each other in the light of the debt question's settlement.

The settlement has placed her in a far stronger position for dealing with the debts of European countries. Armaments in Mr. Harvey's opinion are the root of Europe's troubles, and he envisages a future when Anglo-Saxon opinion and Anglo-Saxon diplomacy now happily united may play a most important part in reducing this evil and bring back Europe to sanity.

AMALGAMATED SHOE WORKERS RECRUITED

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 2—The cutters' and packers' locals of the United Shoe Workers announced today that they had voted to join the women stitchers in seceding from that organization and joining the new Amalgamated Shoe Workers. The lasters' local recently voted to remain with the United, and the smaller locals are divided in their allegiance.

Walter B. Fogarty of Rochester, N. Y., president of the Amalgamated, is expected here tomorrow, and the organization will begin to function in this city on Monday. A temporary injunction returnable on Feb. 9, was issued in the Superior Court in Boston yesterday restraining the women stitchers from turning over any of the property of their local to the Amalgamated.

Officials of the Amalgamated have indicated their willingness to abide for one year by the terms of the peace agreement between the manufacturers' association and the United Shoe Workers, which provides for arbitration of any disputes. A clause in the agreement, however, stipulates that none but members of the United shall be employed so long as that organization is able to supply the required number of workers. How this will be applied when the seceding locals start work next Monday as members of the Amalgamated is uncertain.

THE NEW HALL of FAME

Sigrid Onegin

The glories of the Metropolitan Opera House brought into the home by world-famed Sigrid Onegin whose marvelous contralto is a sensation of the present operatic season.

50018—Samson et Dalila (My Heart at Thy Sweet Voice)
Carmen—Chanson Bohême (Gypsy Song)

A marvel of recording as only Brunswick can achieve. Two selections, note, on the same record. Another of the "world's truest reproductions."

Brunswick

MASTER RECEIVES COUNSEL'S REVISION IN DITTEMORE CASE

In the Dittemore case yesterday, the master, appointed to report the facts, received from counsel for the respective parties their suggestions for revising his drafted or preliminary report which had been issued in confidence to counsel on both sides. By agreement, the master will have until March 1 to examine the suggestions. It is expected that his report may be completed and filed in court during March. When it has been filed, it will be printed by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

JOINT NEW ENGLAND COMMISSION FAVORED

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 31 (Special)—A joint New England fact-finding commission, made up of a representative from each state, to lay out a specific and practical plan for the collection of facts and data as to present conditions throughout this area and their later corelation and analysis with recommendations to the governor of each state, is advocated by Philip W. Blake, secretary of the State Chamber of Commerce and Agricultural League.

Owing to increasing competition in the west and south, he says, New England must soon begin to meet the demands of a more restricted territory. "We have in New England several economic problems that by nature have become of interstate concern and while intrastate adjustment may temporarily alleviate the troubles to some degree, by such action conditions would later revert to a greater complexity.

TAX OF $400,000 INVOLVED

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2—Joseph S. Matthews, assistant Attorney-General, and Merrill Shurtleff of Lancaster are on their way to San Antonio, Tex., to instigate legal proceedings to secure for New Hampshire the inheritance taxes of the estate of Col. Francis L. Towne of Lancaster. Mr. Shurtleff will represent Dartmouth College and the town of Lancaster and Mr. Matthews the State. If New Hampshire is successful in the litigation, the State will net about $400,000 in taxes. It lies with the State of New Hampshire to prove that Colonel Towne was a resident of that state. By the terms of the Towne will, Dartmouth gets a bequest of $250,000.

FLAG SALUTES ADVOCATED

AUBURN, Me., Feb. 2 (Special)—Use of a salute to the flag at all grange meetings was voted yesterday by the more than 200 grange lecturers from western Maine who are holding a conference here. Merle J. Harriman, state lecturer, recommended that the patrons take up the subject of "daylight saving" time and give as much publicity as possible to the farmer's point of view. He also urged that granges make an effort to keep closely informed on the progress of state legislation on matters affecting the rural resident.

BOYS TO GET LEAGUE PRIZES

Prizes for boys who have performed noteworthy acts of kindness to dumb animals will be distributed by Mrs. Huntington Smith, president of the Animal Rescue League, at Unity House Hall, 7 Park Square, on Tuesday at 3 p. m. This will follow the annual meeting called for 2:30. Winthrop Packard of the Audubon Society will speak on feeding birds in winter. The annual fair of the league is to be held on Dec. 3 and 4 at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

PRIZE POSTER CONTEST

Prize competing posters for the second contest conducted by the Pilgrim Publicity Association in connection with the coming Home Beautiful Exposition in Boston will be received up to Feb. 20. For this contest only rough sketches are solicited. Chester I. Campbell, director of the exposition, will award prizes of $75, $15, and $10.

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CONGRESS IS READY FOR RURAL CREDITS

Prompt Passage of Lenroot Bill by Senate Expected—Norris Plan Wrecked

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The way is cleared in Congress, at last, after weeks of bickering, for final enactment of a farm relief program within a comparatively short time.

Prompt passage of the Lenroot rural credits bill in the Senate is expected, as it is unlikely that enough votes could be mustered to defeat it.

Its passage would remove the chief stumbling block in the way of early enactment of the entire program, as the rules of the House will permit speedy consideration once the program is placed before members for a vote.

A last minute attempt will be made in the Senate to save something from the wreck of the Norris marketing bill, which never was allowed to come up before that body, though reported favorably from committee. Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, who declares the Norris measure is the only one that offers substantial relief to the farmers, has incorporated some of its features in an amendment to the Lenroot measure under which permission would be given the farmers to set up a national system of co-operative banking.

Passage of the rural credits legislation will leave the Senate practically three weeks in which to consider the subsidy bill, allowing one week for the army appropriation measure, which will possibly precipitate a free-for-all debate on the economic situation of the world. A filibuster against the subsidy bill, an event that undoubtedly will cause its defeat, will break out in the Senate as soon as it is brought up again.

MINE LABORATORY TO OPEN

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—One of the most modern mines experiment stations in the country is housed in the new School of Mines building of the University of Minnesota, which will be ready for occupancy the latter part of February. The structure will be, without exception, the best laboratory in the world for the study of iron and manganese ores, in which Minnesota is abundantly rich, according to E. W. Davis, superintendent.

TOPLIFT WORKERS RETURN

HAVERHILL, Mass., Feb. 2—Toplift workers in 15 factories went back to work today following announcement yesterday afternoon that the manufacturers had signed an agreement with their employees for 18 months. They will receive the same wages as formerly. The operatives had been on strike since Jan. 1.

The Boston Contribution Basket

Made in the various colors. A most practical and durable basket. Easy to pass, and its contents do not empty if dropped. Send for circular.

IDEAL BASKET COMPANY
Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge, Mass.

"February has but twenty-eight in fine"—

A full year consists of 365 days and nearly 6 hours. At the end of every four years, these odd hours have mounted up to twenty-four hours, so the extra day is added to February to make up for its shortage.

Just shows how small savings mount up. Use

Nucoa

The Wholesome Spread for Bread

cut your Spread bill in half and see how your savings mount up even in this shortest month of the year.

More than four million women who take pride in the perfection of their menus serve Nucoa on their tables and use it for all *fine* cooking. They add to the quality of their food, yet cut their spread bill *square* in two.

Nucoa is made from the rich fat of the snow-white meat of the cocoanut. Its flavor is that of the finest spread you have ever eaten and its cost is but half that of the most expensive of the animal fats.

N.B. February has but twenty-eight days "in fine", but is full of fine days for entertaining. You can have parties on Lincoln's Birthday, one for St. Valentine's and one for Washington's Birthday, and what you save by using Nucoa will mount up enough to help pay for the parties.

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CHURCH PEACE UNION SEEKS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Co-operation With Government, Association With Nations, and Participation in World Affairs Is Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—With the European situation as it is today, American effort to make peace more permanent throughout the world centers in various activities which, however, are now co-ordinating for the specific purpose of the greatest usefulness to the greatest nunmber.

The American peace movement before the war had assumed an important position when the world conflict momentarily put a stop to such activities as directly concerned international amity. But with the United States remaining outside the League of Nations it was immediately found by the large number of peace workers in the western world that pacificism had entered upon a new phase, and that something different than what had obtained before had to be done in order to advance the cause of peace among the nations.

It was for the purpose of placing the American peace movement on a basis of actual accomplishment that the League of Nations Non-Partisan Association was formed, with John H. Clark, former Justice of the Supreme Court, at the head. However, while the object of that association is to educate the public to a proper valuation of world peace through international co-operation, as this is vested in the respective governments with the United States as a partner, other important agencies are at work. Among these are the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Church Peace Union, the World Peace Foundation, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and the American Peace Society, which for more than 95 years has been a strong factor in educating the public to the advantages accruing from international peace.

International Program

An international program for America has just been announced by the Church Peace Union, executive agency for the co-operating organizations, which definitely states the purpose and scope of the movement for peace. The program reads:

The time has come when America cannot be justified to her own conscience or in the sight of God, if having seen the world lying stricken, wounded and half dead she passes by on the other side and longer holds aloof from full co-operation in the burdens, problems and life of other nations.

The religious folk of America, disregarding differences of creed or party, should unite in the following action:

Co-operation: To indorse and cordially approve the informal co-operation which our Government is now giving to the humanitarian and other technical organizations which are being efficiently managed by the League of Nations; and to urge upon the President and the Senate the importance of making this informal co-operation formal by the nomination and confirmation of delegates to those organizations which are carrying on the work in which the United States was actively engaged before the World War.

Association: To urge the Government to take immediate steps to bring the United States into real relationship with the other nations of the world, either through the League of Nations or through some other effective form of association.

Participation: To commend cordially the proposed participation of the United States in the Permanent Court of International Justice. To urge the President to call a conference of the nations to consider, in the spirit of mutual good will and human brotherhood, the grave problems which still menace the very fabric of civilization—such as armaments, economic chaos, and other obstacles to the peace of the world.

The plans for this nation-wide campaign originated with the American delegates to the meeting of the World Alliance at Copenhagen, in August, 1922. It is not the purpose of the organizations co-operating in this movement to confine their efforts to the churches and the schools, but as these institutions are most sharply challenged with regard to anything touching peace and war, they felt it incumbent upon themselves to take the lead. It is found, further, that organizations of men and women in business, commerce, industry, and agriculture will co-operate fully in urging support of the ideals set forth in the above program.

The Philadelphia Meeting

Dr. Frederick Lynch, Educational Secretary of the Church Peace Union, in referring to the next annual meeting of the American Branch of the World Alliance to meet in Philadelphia Nov. 13, 14, and 15, said he believed this gathering would be an outstanding event and do much to promote the peace ideal throughout the world. His experience at Copenhagen last year, he affirmed, led him to think that the important questions brought before the conference in Denmark would be answered adequately at the coming meeting in Philadelphia. Dr. Lynch said:

Samuel Guy Inman, the secretary of the committee on co-operation in Latin-America, has emphasized the fact that Anglo-Saxons and Latin-Americans were drifting apart, misunderstanding one another and seemed unable to unite for that service which the rest of the world is needing in order to save all concerned, and prevent them from going down together in the midst of jealousies and hatreds. He said that even now there was a disposition being manifested in the South American states to waver in choosing their relations between the United States on the one hand and the countries which are comprised in the League of Nations on the other.

Dr. Lynch added that great hopes centered in the coming Pan-American Conference, to be held in Santiago, Chile, in March. He believed that if all Americans could get together for a constructive and helpful program of co-operation it would mean the salvation of the world.

The Speakers' Bureau now being organized by the Church Peace Union as representing the various organizations already referred to is expected to carry the campaign of peace information across the entire country. The majority of the speakers will be selected locally and will be men and women of standing in their communities. A handbook for the use of speakers and campaign leaders will be sent to anyone interested by applying to Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, secretary of the Church Peace Union, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Peace as Church Responsibility

The responsibility of the churches in America in everything that has to do with the maintenance of peace is so evident, the leaders say, that the Church Peace Union today assumes an importance of utmost consequence. Founded by Andrew Carnegie at a meeting called together on Feb. 10, 1914, the fact that this also proved to be the year of the World War is hailed as prophetic of its mission. Mr. Carnegie granted an endowment sufficient to carry on the work and 29 men chosen from among the churches and religious denominations were selected as a board of trustees.

In transferring his gift to the board of trustees Mr. Carnegie laid no obligations upon them as to the use of the funds in carrying out its purpose. However, he orally stated his expectations and the trustees have proceeded on the understanding that the work of the union was to seek to organize the churches and religious leaders of the world in their various nations for discussion and conference.

The Church Peace Union began its work almost simultaneously with the start of the war. The trustees felt so clearly that the winning of the war for democracy by the Allies must be the first step toward the establishment of any permanent peace that the funds of the Union, from the beginning of America's participation, were used in a campaign by a sub-committee, known as "The National Committee on the Churches and Moral Aims in the War."

Among other organizations whose work in the past has centered around the presentation of world issues, the American Association for International Conciliation takes a foremost place. It was due to this association that Baron D'Estournelles de Constant of France and Count Albert Apponyi came to America some years before the war and spoke on the great international issues. Functioning quietly but progressively, this association still retains its important place as a peace factor and this likewise is the case with the Interparliamentary Union, which is expected to be strengthened in influence as the League of Nations idea takes firmer hold on the American public.

That the field is ripe for effective work is the increasing belief of the American workers for permanent peace. All the best elements are enlisted whether directly or indirectly, and it is through public opinion that the Government is finally to be convinced to what great extent the Nation desires peace, not only at home, but throughout all the world.

RATE REDUCTION MAY INCREASE ATLANTIC PASSENGER TRAFFIC

LONDON, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The prospect of increased Atlantic passenger traffic during the coming summer is featured in yesterday's newspapers in connection with an announcement of a rate reduction and the promised extension of the service of the United States lines with Southampton as the terminal port in England.

Work began yesterday in the conversion of one of the berths at Southampton into a deep water dock large enough to accommodate the Leviathan. The estimated cost of this enterprise is more than £10,000,000.

The plans include the construction of five other docks capable of receiving the largest liners. Promoters of the enterprise hope to make Southampton the first port in Great Britain. How this will affect Liverpool is a much-discussed question.

Officials of the White Star, Cunard, and Canadian Pacific lines in Liverpool are not uneasy, says a dispatch to The Westminster Gazette. They realize, however, that competition is likely to be keen and some of them look for a rate war.

WILLIAM M. HUGHES RESIGNS IN SYDNEY

Eminent Statesman Was Last of "War Premiers" and Keen Advocate of Imperial Unity

LONDON, Feb. 2—William Morris Hughes, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs for Australia, has resigned, says a dispatch to the Central News from Sydney, N. S. W.

W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia since 1915, is the last of the "war premiers." His political career has been stormy, and the World War made him one of the foremost figures of his time. He was a strong advocate of imperial unity and a Commonwealth of Nations, emphasizing always the essential solidarity of the Empire.

In 1916, in a remarkable speech, he drew attention to the German control of the metal market, and urged organization of British industry as the only reply that could be made after the war.

He urged the adoption of a new national policy, involving vast fiscal changes. He demanded organization in Australia, and proposed the formation of a Department of Commerce and Industry.

In 1918 he threatened to resign if conscription were rejected, but was prevailed upon to retain his office.

In the Australian elections a month ago political observers predicted his early downfall. Melbourne cables do not as yet indicate the exact reason for the Premier's resignation, but it is believed the Country' Party, which fought Mr. Hughes and his candidates at the polls with considerable bitterness over the question of financial policy, finally became too strong for the weakened Coalition.

William Morris Hughes
Prime Minister of Australia Since 1915, Who Has Just Handed in His Resignation

HOUSE APPROVES BILL FOR RESERVE BANKS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Legal stipulations, which have stood in the way of the erection of Federal Reserve branch banks in a number of cities, would be removed by a bill yesterday passed by the House. It already has passed the Senate.

The measure provides that hereafter such branch bank may be erected at a cost of $250,000 exclusive of the vaults and permanent fixtures.

Asserting that the federal reserve banks were making fabulous and "excessive" profits, Martin B. Madden of the appropriations committee, urged an amendment to existing law limiting the earnings of such banks. He told the House that decreased earnings would mean loans at lower rates of interest, with a resulting benefit to business and the public generally.

PRINTERS MAY RESUME BUSINESS

MOSCOW, Jan. 1—The re-establishment of private printing houses throughout Russia has been authorized. When the Soviets came into power all printing plants were nationalized simultaneously with other industries.

BULGARIAN PREMIER INFORMS ASSEMBLY REGARDING LAUSANNE

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2—Interrogated in the Bulgarian National Assembly by the Opposition to state what had been gained by the Lausanne Conference, the Premier, Mr. Stamboulisky, made the following statement, according to the news received here from Sofia: "The present international position of Bulgaria is good; far better than it was three years ago, but we should not shut our eyes to the palpable fact that the country is not able to pay any reparations, as it has nowhere to get them from.

The Reparations question is not really decided by the Reparations Commission but by the world. As we are unable to pay, will they play Shylock and take our flesh instead?

"Our enemies, also some of you here present, launch the accusation that we have an agreement with Nikolai Lenine of Russia. I say that the accusation that the Government had a secret alliance with Angora proved equally as groundless as this last intrigue. We mean to live at peace with all nations, Russia included, where there are to be found thousands of our compatriots.

"We should not be such fools as to reject moral support to our claims, no matter by whom it it is given. It suffices me to say that the country is on friendly terms with our former enemies, Serbia, Greece, and Rumania. The revision of the victors' treaties comes slowly but surely, sooner than we expected. In such a revision lies the only hope of salvation, both for victors and vanquished."

LEAGUE COUNCIL APPROVES REPORT ON AUSTRIAN RELIEF

PARIS, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—The Council of the League of Nations yesterday approved the report of its committee setting forth what has been accomplished under the League of Nations plan for the financial relief of Austria. The members of the Council agreed that the program had virtually succeeded in solving the country's financial problem.

Dr. Seipel, Chancellor of Austria, expressed satisfaction and gratitude, and said the only things remaining to be done to effect the salvation of his country were the carrying out of the loans provided for under the agreement and the breaking down of the commercial barriers raised since the war.

FAIR DIPLOMATIC WAGE SCALE SOUGHT BY ROGERS MEASURE

Bill Urges Salary Adjustments to Obviate Necessity of Private Fortunes—Pension Proposal

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Whether the United States is ever to have a foreign service worthy of the name depends very much upon the enactment of the Rogers Bill, just reported favorably by the House Committee on Foreign Relations. The bill is the culmination of six years' more or less incessant effort to put American diplomatic and consular services on a business basis. Successive congresses and successive régimes at the State Department have intermittently struggled with the problem. For a variety of reasons real progress was never achieved. One man has kept at it—Wilbur J. Carr, director of the Consular Bureau at the State Department since 1909, and an official of the department uninterruptedly since 1892.

Mr. Carr disclaims authorship of the bill, but his friends declare it is conspicuously his. The idea behind the Rogers Bill is that America shall not find able men unless it offers them reasonable inducements to dedicate themselves to the career. They must have what Samuel Gompers terms "a living wage"—according to the cost of living at their points of service. They must have the official assurance that they will not be "scrapped" at the end of long and faithful service without retirement allowances.

In a letter to President Harding, John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, who sponsors the foreign-service bill, epitomized its purposes as follows:

1. The adoption of a new and uniform salary scale with a view to broadening the field of selection by eliminating the necessity for private incomes and permitting the relative merits of candidates to be adjudged on the basis of ability alone.

2. The amalgamation of the diplomatic and consular branches into a single foreign service on an interchangeable basis. This would relieve the limitations of the present consular career and effectually co-ordinate the political and the economic branches of the service.

3. The granting of representation allowances, which would lessen the demands on the private fortunes of ambassadors and ministers and render it practicable to promote a greater number of trained officers to those positions.

4. The extension of the Civil Service Retirement Act, with appropriate modifications, to the foreign service. This has become necessary for maintaining the desired standard of efficiency under the merit system.

The present range of consular salaries is from $2000 to $8000, with two posts (London and Paris) at $12,000; that of diplomatic secretaries from $2500 to $4000. The proposed new scale would subdivide these posts into nine classes, ranging from $3000 to $9000.

BROKERS TO BE TRIED FOR BUCKET PRACTICE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The trials of 99 brokers and employes of brokerage firms on charges of bucketing and grand larceny will be called in the criminal courts within a few weeks, according to Ferdinand Pecora, acting district attorney of New York County. He explains that the trials have been held up pending a decision by Judge John F. McIntyre in General Sessions on the application of Edward M. Fuller of the defunct brokerage firm of Fuller & McGee for an inspection of the minutes of the grand jury which returned 13 indictments against Mr. Fuller and his partner, William F. McGee. This firm failed last June with liabilities of $5,000,000.

Mr. Pecora announces that Judge McIntyre's decision is expected within the next week. The plan is to place Elmore D. Dier on trial immediately after disposing of the indictments against Mr. Fuller. Mr. Dier was the ostensible head of E. D. Dier & Co., who failed about a year ago with liabilities of $3,000,000.

DRY TALKS IN FOUR LANGUAGES

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2—An intensive campaign to make New Jersey dry is to be launched immediately by the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals. Speakers of four different languages will concentrate on Newark, Jersey City and Hoboken.

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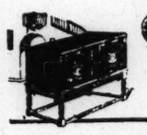

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'HYPHENS' ASSAILED BY ADMIRAL SIMS

Calls for Friendship of English-Speaking Nations and Censures Un-American Forces at Work

"Hyphenated Americanism" was denounced and the friendship of all English-speaking peoples urged upon an audience which filled Symphony Hall last night by Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U. S. N. (retired). The meeting, held under the auspices of the Loyal Coalition, was a plea for undivided loyalty to the United States Government and American ideals by all citizens, and for the real Americanization of the foreigner and hyphenate within the country—substantially the platform of that patriotic organization.

Frequent outbursts of applause interrupted Mr. Sims' advocacy of Simon-pure American sentiment, and while there was a slight flurry at the rear of the hall when an alleged Sinn Fein enthusiast was ejected for attempting to heckle the admiral when he indicated his disapproval of Irish enmity to the allied cause during the recent war, in the main the meeting was without special incident.

Mr. Sims attacked un-American organizations which are allowed to operate in this country.

The Admiral indicated that an effective curb on the Ku Klux Klan would be to pass laws making it a crime to wear a mask, and declaring an "open season" on all masked men.

This type of organization, however, he declared is not as dangerous as those working to poison the minds of American citizens of foreign birth by preaching some form of Bolshevism, frequently in a way that places them within the protection of law. This activity, he said, can only be counteracted by the teaching of correct history and attempting in every way to foster the true American ideal and suppression of class, race, and political hatred.

Admiral Sims declared that a balance of power is held in political action by an un-American minority, frequently because citizens are prone to vote for whoever the Republican or Democratic parties nominate, regardless of their fitness to hold office. While admitting that parties might still be necessary for politicians, he asked true citizens to vote for the best man, regardless of party lines.

G. S. McGowan, chancellor of the American International College at Springfield, Mass., told of the mistreatment received by foreigners at the hands of unscrupulous persons upon arrival in the United States, described conditions encountered upon leaving Ellis Island, and traced the radical tendency of many to the destruction of their ideals by American parasites who prey upon the foreigner.

HARVARD BRIDGE BILLS DISCUSSED

Legislative Action Paves Way to New Structure Across Charles

Petitions involving proposals for the reconstruction of Harvard Bridge, between Boston and Cambridge, were admitted to the Massachusetts House of Representatives today, paving the way to consideration of one of the most important questions of public works to come before the session this year.

Two bills are sponsored by Henry L. Shattuck and James M. Hunnewell, representatives from Boston, jointly, and by William D. Lancaster, Representative from Boston. The Mayor of Boston is also petitioner for a bridge bill, and the three proposals differ considerably in their provisions, particularly with respect to the financing and supervision of this work.

Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald, Representative from Boston, petitioned for a resolve directing the State Art Commission to place a suitable inscription on the statue of Anne Hutchinson on the State House grounds.

BATH-WOOLWICH BRIDGE PROJECT IS BEFORE LEGISLATURE

BATH, Me., Feb. 2 (Special)—Although Gov. Percival P. Baxter has expressed himself as in favor of a retrenchment policy in the matter of bridge building, it is believed that the importance of, and wide interest in, the Bath-Woolwich bridge project, a bill for which was introduced in the state Legislature yesterday, will overcome any of the objections which he has to large bridge expenditures in general.

The proposed highway and railroad bridge would take care of the great stream of tourist travel that passes through this city throughout the greater part of the year for Rockland, Bangor and Aroostook County. At the present time this travel is taken care of by a ferry, once a privately owned affair, but now operated by the State. In the past two or three summers traffic became so congested at times that it was not unusual to see a line of fifty to a hundred automobiles awaiting transportation across the river.

The bill introduced by Senator Frank W. Carlton of Woolwich is accompanied by a resolve for a constitutional amendment providing that the Legislature may authorize a state issue of bonds for not exceeding $3,000,000 to defray the cost.

RECEPTION FOR GRAND MASTER

Most Worshipful Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, will be guest of honor at a reception tomorrow night at the Boston Masonic Club. Melvin M. Johnson and Edwin B. Holmes, Past Grand Masters of Masons in Massachusetts; Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, and R. Perry Bush, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, also will be present, as will be Dr. H. Melvin Allen, president of the National League of Masonic Clubs.

VETERANS BACK FRENCH ATTITUDE

New England Field Service Association Pledges Aid

Resolutions commending David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, for his address in the Senate urging fairness toward France on the part of that body instead of an attitude of sympathy for Germany, and indorsing the action of the American Legion executive committee in sustaining France in her Ruhr occupation, were adopted last night at a meeting of the New England branch of the American Field Service Association.

The association, which is made up of men who saw service with France, also voted to send a cable message to the President of the French Republic pledging anew the loyalty of its members and declaring that "if France should be forced once more to defend her just rights on the field of battle, the American Field Service will again take its place by her side."

Paul F. Cadman, president of the association, described the plans of the campaign to add to the endowment fund for American field service fellowships between France and the United States, to which Georges Clemenceau contributed the proceeds of his American tour. Mr. Cadman declared that the fellowships will keep strong the friendship for, and understanding of, France, and build up an edifice of firmly founded amity.

In the resolution applauding the address of Senator Reed, the association declared that "we feel that the American people have been put to shame before the world by the attitude of many members of the United States Senate, nursing their extreme isolationist attitude, willing to assume no part in the reordering of a distracted Europe but freely offering advice and criticism, constantly hostile to the valiant French Nation which bore the brunt of civilization's resistance to the armies of a ruthless German autocracy, and freely condoning with a defeated but unrepentant Germany."

TAX EXEMPTION WARNING ISSUED

Rhode Island Board Points to $35,000,000 Increase

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 (Special)—Calling attention to increased tax exemptions of $35,000,000 within the last 10 years, and declaring that this amount must be made up by taxation on other property, the Rhode Island Tax Commission warns the State that its tax system is rapidly approaching, if it has not already reached, the limit of its productivity, and says that any substantial increase in expenditures should be met by new sources of revenue. "It should be borne in mind," says the commission, "that however difficult it may be to refuse to grant exemption from taxation, it is much more difficult to take it away once it is granted."

The commission recommends that the Tax Act of 1912 be amended without delay in such a manner as positively to fix the date to which valuations are referred and the date as of which the tax is assessed. It declares that unless this is done the corporate excess tax presents a very difficult problem from a practical standpoint. The commission also points to certain weaknesses and defects in the inheritance tax which should be strengthened and remedied.

Announcing that valuations in the various cities and towns are much better than the average of the entire country it says that considerable improvement is not only desirable but possible through the introduction of tax maps, the appointment or election of a permanent assessor or assessors and by furnishing additional clerical assistance and certain simple and well-known devices for easy reference and permanence.

BILL WOULD COMPEL CONSTITUTION STUDY

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 2 (Special)—Compulsory teaching of the United States Constitution in every school, public and private, is proposed in a bill introduced into the New Hampshire Senate by the National Security League. Another measure provides for the observance of Memorial Day, practically by compulsion, as the bill prohibits all secular sports and entertainments on that day.

Patriotic societies, such as the American Legion, Grand Army and Spanish War Veterans have taken an interest in these bills. The other bills of interest to the American Legion are those to exempt war veterans from the poll tax and to exempt veterans who take out peddlers' licenses from the payment of the $52 annual fee.

LARGER CONNECTICUT BUDGET IS PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 2—Although reduced by $1,362,495 from the original estimates the General Assembly faced today the proposition of passing appropriations aggregating $27,889,538 for maintenance of the state government for the two years ending June 30, 1925. This is the sum which the state Board of Finance believes necessary to properly carry on the work. The recommendations are $1,529,146 in excess of the appropriations made by the last Legislature. Larger population in most of the state institutions and the new activities ordered by the last Legislature are held responsible for "a considerable portion of the increase."

MR. DONHAM ASKS NEW COURSES

Recommendation that the Harvard University Business School offer groups of courses in three new subjects, public utility management, insurance and real estate management, was made by Wallace B. Donham, dean, in his annual report issued today. He says that before any new study groups could be introduced, the school needs approximately $25,000 for teaching material, and that research and operating expenses should be provided to the extent of about $15,000 a year for a period of three years after instruction begins.

SOLDIERS MASONIC CLUBHOUSE READY

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander Abbott to Take Part in Ceremonies

Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of the United States, will participate in the dedicatory ceremonies of the clubhouse for Freemasons, recently completed at the United States government camp for soldiers of the World War at Ft. Bayard, New Mexico, on next Wednesday.

The clubhouse, erected at a cost of $25,000, is a gift from the Suprême Council, 33 degrees, of the Northern Jurisdiction. The money was donated when the Government decided to make the camp permanent and to expend millions of dollars to that end. Late last fall, Gen. John J. Pershing, himself a Freemason, drove the first spike for the clubhouse. It was a golden one made by the resident Masons who are artificers in the precious metals.

The clubhouse, which Mr. Abbott is to dedicate as a Scottish Rite donation to the Republic's soldiers who are Masons, will house the Sojourners' Club, a Masonic organization formed many months ago by the Mason soldiers who have resided at the new federal camp.

The Masonic veterans at Ft. Bayard met for months in rather shabby rooms, and members of the Scottish Rite of the Northern Jurisdiction visiting the camp were at once impressed with the fact that a suitable building erected in the camp would be a real benefit to the men living there.

This fact was brought to the official attention of the members of the highest body of Masonry in the North and $25,000 was appropriated after correspondence with proper officials in the War Department.

The Sojourners' Club has a membership of about 200 men, all of whom were in active service in the World War. These men come from 37 of the states of the Union and are active members of the fraternity.

It is expected at the Scottish Rite Orient in Boston that the occasion of the dedication of the clubhouse will be made much of by southern Masonry, and that members high in the councils of the fraternity of all rites will be present from all the southwest.

Samuel F. Hubbard, 33, of Boston, one of the Grand Marshals of the Supreme Council, accompanied the Sovereign Grand Commander, as also did Mrs. Abbott.

PROPERTY CLAUSE MAY BE REPEALED

Abolition of Rhode Island Voting Provision Forecast

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2 (Special)—Workers for the bill for abolition of the property qualification for voters, encouraged by the action of the House yesterday in taking the measure from the committee and placing it on the calendar for a vote on Friday, were renewing their efforts today not only to make victory sure in the lower branch, but also to gain sufficient support in the Senate to prevent defeat in that body.

A repeal measure has twice passed the House, but has never passed the Senate and, it is said, it has an apparent majority in the present Senate membership. Provided it passes both the House and Senate and is approved by the Governor, who is heartily in favor of the repeal, the fight for abolition of the property qualification is but half won. The bill must lay over for two years and again be passed by Another General Assembly before the amendment may be rescinded.

Under the amendment, dating from 1737, only owners of $160 worth of property may vote on town affairs involving the expenditure of tax moneys or may vote for officials having appropriating powers. The original intent of the amendment was, during a controversy over the boundary between Connecticut and Rhode Island, to prevent Connecticut people from gaining political power in Rhode Island. In recent years the amendment has been held to have been the potential agency which cemented the powerful Republican organization in this State.

TONS OF FREIGHT AWAIT MOVEMENT

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 2 (Special)—With many hundred cars of loaded freight on the lines of the Maine Central, the majority of them at division points, the road is awaiting the time when the embargo on freight will be lifted by the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads.

The Maine Central, under ordinary railroading conditions, handles a large amount of freight from connecting lines for points beyond New England and derives a good revenue from that business. The embargoes have resulted in cutting down much revenue which would ordinarily go to the local road. The continued embargo on the New Haven has made it necessary for many of the shippers in the northern section of the State, together with many of the Canadian shippers, who have sent much freight through Portland, to send their shipments over a longer route, without having it pass through any of the southern New England states.

SMITH RALLY DAY ANNOUNCED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—S. K. Ratcliffe, journalist and lecturer, is to be the speaker at the Rally Day exercises at Smith College on Feb. 22. This day each year is celebrated by formal exercises in the morning in which the whole college takes part and at which some prominent lecturer speaks. These are followed by a most informal rally in the gymnasium and by the junior-senior basketball game. The evening is devoted to plays and stunts by the three upper classes.

Near-Fireproof Coal Being Sold

"Worthless as Fuel," Say Brown Chemists of Samples Submitted

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2—Coal that is 60 per cent "fireproof" is being sold in Rhode Island, according to the chemical laboratory of Brown University which has just reported upon 17 samples taken from firms against whom complaints had been made by consumers. As a result George H. Webb, State Fuel Administrator, is today giving consideration to plans for curbing the sale of inferior coal.

The analysis made by Prof. W. F. Kenerson indicated that the combustible material in the samples submitted ranged from 40.5 per cent to 76.4 per cent. It was reported that all of them rated as of exceedingly low quality and the proportion of combustible material in some of them was so small as to make them practically worthless as fuel.

REVISION OF RULES FOR ALCOHOL SALE

Holders of Permits Invited to Submit Suggestions

Holders of federal permits granting the right to engage in the legal traffic in non-beverage alcohol, used for industrial and medicinal purposes, have been asked to submit suggestions for revision of the regulations governing this traffic under the prohibition laws, it was announced today by Elmer C. Potter, United States Prohibition Director for Massachusetts. This revision, intended both to protect the legal dealer in alcoholics and to prevent liquor being diverted to illicit uses, is about to begin at Washington.

In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the reasons for revision, Mr. Potter said:

When prohibition went into effect a set of regulations governing the issuance of permits for the legal manufacture, transportation, sale, possession and so forth of non-beverage liquor was sent out to officials and permittees. But since that time these regulations have been amended frequently in an attempt to perfect them and do away with many chances for violation of the Volstead Act. There has followed a natural confusion among the permittees as to just which regulations are in force, and we frequently find they transgress the regulations simply because they did not know which were latest.

When it was decided to revise these regulations the request was made by representatives of certain permittees that they be allowed to make suggestions as to the new regulations. This request has been granted, and the office of the prohibition commissioner at Washington has signified its intention of welcoming suggestions and giving them every possible consideration when revising the regulations. It is the object of the prohibition office to see that the rights of those who use alcohol legally are not interfered with, as much as to see that alcohol is not used as a beverage.

Mr. Potter said that suggestions for revisions of the regulations should be addressed to the Prohibition Commissioner at Washington, and marked, "Attention Division of Interpretation." They should reach the capital before Feb. 15, he said, but indicated that those received up to the actual date of printing the new regulations will be given consideration.

MAYORS TO PLANT MEMORIAL TREES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Bay State residents of this city have been invited to join the Massachusetts Society of Washington in celebrating Arbor Day on May 4. Arbor Day comes on April 29 in Massachusetts and on that day 39 memorial trees will be sent to the state colony here for planting on the first state memorial avenue on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial. The trees are to be planted by Governor Cox and the mayors of the 38 cities in Massachusetts.

Plans for the tree planting have been completed by Frederick W. Dallinger, president of the society, and Representative George L. Cain, vice-president of the society; Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, and Lieut.-Col. C. O. Sherrill in charge of the department of public buildings and grounds. The avenue selected for the tree planting runs to the southeast of the Memorial and just off the famous reflecting pool.

The American Tree Association, which is suggesting that the country celebrate the "centennial of Arbor Day 50 years before it happens" has called on Massachusetts people everywhere to mark the day by planting a tree for the old home state, and registering it with the association.

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GREAT STORAGE PROJECT OUTLINED

Two Million Dollar Maine Proposition Would Entirely Obliterate Town of Flagstaff

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 2—A measure creating the Kennebec Reservoir Company for the development of one of the greatest water storage projects in the history of Maine, drawn up by William B. Skelton of Lewiston, was introduced in the Legislature yesterday, by Senator Frank W. Carlton of Woolwich.

The Kennebec Reservoir Company, if created, will not generate or sell or distribute electricity in any manner and will not dispose of its property to any corporation which has a right to do so. Its sole purpose is for water storage development in the Dead River country. So extensive is the plan of development that it will entirely obliterate the town of Flagstaff. This proposed storage basin will include Flagstaff village, Flagstaff Lake, and Carry Place Pond.

The proposed dam will be built at the head of Long Falls, township 111, range 4, Bingham West Kennebec Purchase, in Somerset County, at an estimated cost of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. It will be 50ft high and 738ft. long, and will create a lake 24 miles long flowing back as far as Eustis. Its storage capacity will be nearly 20 per cent greater than that of the Aziscohos Basin at the head of the Androscoggin.

The associates in this proposed Kennebec Reservoir Company are the officials or present owners of water power on the Kennebec, Walter S. Wyman, treasurer of the Central Maine Power Company; H. DeForrest Lockwood, treasurer of the Edwards Manufacturing Company and Bates Manufacturing Company; Garret Schenck, president of the Great Northern Paper Company; Waldo E. Pratt, president of the Hollingsworth & Whitney Company; Philip T. Dodge, president of the International Paper Company; W. E. Winchester, treasurer of the Lockwood Company, and Rudolph Paganstecherm, president of the Shawmut Manufacturing Company.

Included in its charter is a provision for its taking over by the State after 50 years at exactly the cost when built with no additional charges for franchise rights.

BOSTON TO HEAR BRITISH SAVANT

Dr. Rosenhain to Lecture at Tech and Franklin Institute

New information of great value will be brought to technologists of Boston and America generally, it is expected, by Dr. Walter Rosenhain, one of the most distinguished of British natural scientists, and superintendent of the metallurgy department in the National Physical Laboratory of Great Britain, who is to speak at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Franklin Institute, some time this month.

Dr. Rosenhain is expected to arrive in New York next Tuesday or Wednesday on the steamship Olympic. He comes to the United States at the invitation of the Institute of Metals Division of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers to deliver their second annual lecture in New York City on Feb. 19 when he will speak on "Solid Solutions."

Dr. Rosenhain will lecture also at Yale, Columbia, Lehigh, Michigan and Illinois universities, the Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, O., and in various cities, including Waterbury, Conn.; Providence, R. I.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; Toledo and Dayton, O.; Huntington and Charleston, W. Va., and Washington, D. C.

Dr. Resenhain was educated at the University of Melbourne, Australia, and at Cambridge, England, where he went as research scholar of the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners. He has been president of the Optical Society of London, is a member of the International Committee on Nomenclature of Iron and Steel, and is a Carnegie medalist of the Iron and Steel Institute. He is also vice-president of the Society of Glass Technology and of the Institute of Metals.

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PLEA FOR PURITAN CHARACTER MADE

Mt. Holyoke Head Speaks to Agricultural Students

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—The Puritan character is missed in modern life, according to Miss Mary E. Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College, who delivered the assembly address yesterday at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. "We are too much inclined to hold the Puritan in contempt for his stiff-neckedness, and not to take into account his integrity," she said. President Woolley also urged the responsibility resting upon the youth in the colleges to advance international understanding.

"You young people now in college are going to carry on the business of our civilization in a more understanding way than we of my generation are doing," she said. "Racial and class hatreds and industrial warfare and the whole set of antagonisms and prejudices that make it seem that every man's hand is against every other man's are rooted deep in ignorance and selfishness. The solution to our international and interracial problems is knowledge and understanding of humanity. A trained mind has a responsibility the world has a right to exact for the cultivation of better understanding.

"And I would have you make the world safe for beauty. I would have a trained taste as well as a trained mind. We cannot build the sort of America we need on jazz. Our amusements, reading, drama, are to the universal American air of ragtime. We need more of the Hellenic in mind, as well as more of the Puritan in character and more of the Christlike in soul."

Without referring by name to the Prohibition Amendment, Miss Woolley spoke of those respectable citizens who "prefer to ignore one law on our statute books. They write anarchy upon the page of America to stand before the world. What are you going to do with your citizenship? Will you use your preference in the laws you obey, or will you abide by all law? You are responsible for the reputation of America before the world."

WELLESLEY FOUNDS ARGONNE MEMORIAL

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 1—The gift by Wellesley College of an endowment fund of 20,000 francs to the work of the Argonne Association of France, to be known as the Wellesley College Fund, was announced today.

The association provides for the care and training of French war orphans in families, and was founded as a permanent memorial to the American soldiers who fought in the Argonne. The Wellesley fund is to be used for the special education of older girls.

CHAMBER OPPOSES TWO-PLATOON IDEA

The Boston Chamber of Commerce urged Mayor Curley, in a letter to him today, to veto the proposed ordinance, recently passed by the City Council, for the establishment of a two-platoon system in the fire department.

The letter says the proposed ordinance is contrary to the wishes of the voters and would require an additional appropriation which, it argues, would bring no return to the citizens.

MUSIC

Chicago Opera Company

The Chicago Civic Opera Company repeated "Die Walküre" last night. The opera tonight will be "Madam Butterfly."

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POSTER CONTEST FOR ANIMAL WEEK

Massachusetts Society Offers Prizes for Best Work of School Children of the State

School pupils have been of considerable aid in furthering the humane treatment of animals, and in anticipation of "Be Kind to Animals Week," April 9 to 14, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is enlisting the pupils in both public and private schools of the State in a poster contest. The American Humane Education Society also announces a cartoon contest in connection with the annual observance of animal week, and also of Humane Sunday, April 15.

In the poster contest 12 cash prizes totalling $135 and 12 copies of animal books will be distributed among the winners. The drawings for the posters are expected to bring out the idea of kindness, and school teachers are invited to help pupils and to encourage original ideas. The different classes follow:

1. High schools. First prize, $20, cash. Second, $15. Third, $10. Fourth, copy of revised illustrated edition of "Beautiful Joe." Fifth, bound volume of Our Dumb Animals. Sixth, copy of "Michael Brother of Jerry."
2. Junior high schools. First prize, $15, cash. Second, $10. Thrid, $5. Fourth, fifth and sixth prizes, same as in class 1.
3. Grades above the sixth in grammar schools. Prizes identical with class 2.
4. Fifth and sixth grades in grammar schools. Prizes identical with those in class 2.

Subjects suggested are:

The hospital for animals, the rest farm for horses, ambulances for animals, a Band of Mercy boy (or girl), what the Jack London Club stands for, furs out of place, the stray dog, the unwanted cat, birds on hats, building bird-houses, feeding birds in winter, the airgun as an instrument of torture, hunting with the camera, the horrors of trapping, the horses' Christmas, tight checkreins, plight of the dock-tail horse, the unnecessary blinder, our debt to the mule, the cruel driver, protest against abusing animals.

Posters must be submitted to the association at 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, before April 5.

The American Humane Education Society offers $50 in cash prizes to the makers of the best cartoons, illustrating kindness to animals, which are actually published in any periodical between Feb. 1 and April 20. First prize is $35, second prize $15. Each contestant, whether a prize winner or not, will receive a year's subscription to Our Dumb Animals, the official organ of the society. The page of newspaper or magazine containing the printed cartoon must be sent to the Cartoon Contest Editor, 180 Longwood Avenue, Boston, not later than April 30. The names of the winners and reproductions of the winning cartoons will appear in the issue of Our Dumb Animals for June, 1923.

NEAR EAST RECEIVES $37,479.83

The Massachusetts Near East Relief Committee received contributions of $37,479.83 during January, according to announcement by Dr. W. A. Bartlett, state director.

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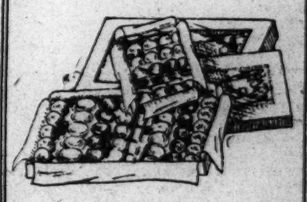
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AMERICAN RAILROAD PROBLEM CHIEFLY ONE OF MOTIVE POWER

Experts Show That Steam Locomotives Are Inefficient—Electric or Oil Driven Engines Are Advocated

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Coal-consuming steam locomotives of but 10 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electrical engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious innovations coming slowly, perhaps, but surely, are dealt with in a series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. The second article follows:

Modern demands are no longer content with even the largest and most highly perfected steam engine, though it can boast of a thermal efficiency, the ratio of work done in the cylinders with the heat, of 8 per cent out of a possible 100. With other kinds of engines devised of far more efficient design, the public is beginning to realize that the vastness of America's soft coal beds is little justification for a machine that squanders such a large part of fuel put into it, besides taxing the popular purse directly in high freight rates. The question is of interest to every railroad passenger and to every purchaser of goods whose value has in them a freight increment; a more inclusive list could hardly be drawn. This in a way accounts for James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan, saying before the Philadelphia Real Estate Board that "everywhere, from every section of the country, the Government is being urged to do something in connection with the railroad problem."

Forms of electric and oil driven engines have been evolved whose cheap service is a matter of record. The public, which pays the final bill for uneconomical service, may well ask how much of the $700,000,000 which it is estimated will be spent this year for new rolling stock and equipment for all the carriers, will go to purchase these types of engine.

"I think there will be no dissent from the statement that the steam locomotive is the most uneconomical and unsatisfactory machine in industry," L. G. Coleman, vice-president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, declared in an interview with the correspondent. "The average engine probably utilizes not much more than 6 to 8 per cent efficiency."

The trouble with the steam locomotive is its boiler. In stationary and marine service the boilers are, of course, handled in "batteries," with more boilers than peak load requires. When one of them is cut out for repairs the others can keep the plant going till the disabled one is fixed.

Loses 50 Days Each Year

"In the locomotive," says Mr. Coleman, who has made a special study of this subject and has urged the establishment of a central rail research bureau to evolve a new type of engine capable of meeting the growing needs of transportation, "when the boiler is out of commission the whole machinery is out of commission. Lost time for the year for each engine may conservatively be set at 50 days." Continuing Mr. Coleman said:

For some years the railroads have been striving to overcome this difficulty. In the past the remedy most generally used has been electricity. The savings thus attained are twofold: Power in coal, instead of being slowly hauled to coaling stations as so much freight in gondola cars that might be better employed in hauling other goods, is flashed in a second all over a given radius, and from that instant is waiting, convenient, ever-ready, for the utilization of electric engines as needed. The saving in cutting out haulage is tremendous.

Secondly, all the long hours of a locomotive's idleness, in which coal is burned to keep the steam ready for immediate use, is eliminated. When the switch is turned on electric engines, power is used; at times of idleness the cost practically ends. The power becomes effective at once, there is no two-hour delay to get up steam. The electric engine is like the automobile in this; that it does not "eat its own cost in idleness" as farm horses and "iron horses" are accused of doing.

Large Initial Expense

The principal weakness of electrification lies in the large initial expense, and the necessity for a more or less constant load to get a high efficiency factor. Uniform volume of freight is not a marked trait of most American railroads. When a railroad division is fully electrified, unless the entire system is brought to the same condition, flexibility in the interchange of locomotives is decreased. Electric engines cannot run from Boston to New Rochelle, for example, though they can run, where the wires have been set up for them, from New Rochelle to New York.

None of these factors, however, minimize the tremendous economies effected when busy lines have been electrified.

With a total expenditure of $700,000,000 for equipment, the good of the country would seem to demand extension of existing electric lines and the beginning of new ones, whose cost would be but a drop in the bucket compared with total expenditures. Professor Cunningham of the Harvard University Business School declares that the roads must spend $1,000,000,000 a year for a number of years on new equipment to restore them to efficiency.

One Engine Cost $72,000

Such a road as the Boston & Albany has just ordered a million dollars worth of new passenger and freight equipment, all to be in service next spring, including eight new fast freight locomotives, 10 steel passenger coaches, five steel combination passenger and baggage cars, and eight steel baggage cars. The locomotives ordered are of the most recent plans, and are typical of what other roads are buying. Freight engine 183, for example, cost $72,000; weighs, with engine and tender, coal and water, 535,000 pounds, while the length of engine and tender is 82 feet.

After considering such a monster of the rails, study the following statistics issued by George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, who shows that of every 2000 pounds of coal mined in the country, 600 pounds are lost in mining, 126 pounds are consumed at the mine and en route to boiler room; 446 pounds are lost in gases going up the stack; 51 pounds are lost by radiation; 51 pounds are lost in the ash pit; 650 pounds are lost in converting heat energy into mechanical energy, and only 76 pounds are actually converted into productive mechanical energy. Probably the record is even lower on moving boilers than in the boiler rooms described.

The American railroad problem is now essentially the problem of the steam boiler. Expenses involved in carrying a portable steam power plant on every trip, of every train, now made with such engines are as follows: Washouts, hydrostatic tests, leakage, maintenance of fire box and front end, delays on ashpits and at coaling stations. Parallel with these are the enormous costs involved in maintaining ashpits, coaling plants, water stations, not to mention the continual delay of taking water along the route.

Americans often assert they pay too high for the right to travel by railroad. One of the ways to reduce the expense is to see that discoveries in engineering and natural science are applied to the carriers.

Diesel Engine Favored

Enormous improvements have been made since the steam engine was invented, but a transportation manager recently declared time now lost in terminals practically wipes out the whole saving due to fuel economy obtained by modern devices, and increased unit power. There has been a great development of the Diesel engine in the last five years, Mr. Coleman points out. A modern Santa Fe type locomotive weighs with fully loaded tender, 283 tons. An electric engine with similar tractive power weighs about 130 tons: Mr. Coleman thinks a portable self-propelling Diesel engine driven by fuel oil could be produced that would weigh about the same as the steam engine, and possess all the advantages of a mobile and cheap fuel, and a tremendous saving through its economy of handling.

There is another development which the Diesel engine is likely to bring—the use of fuel alcohol.

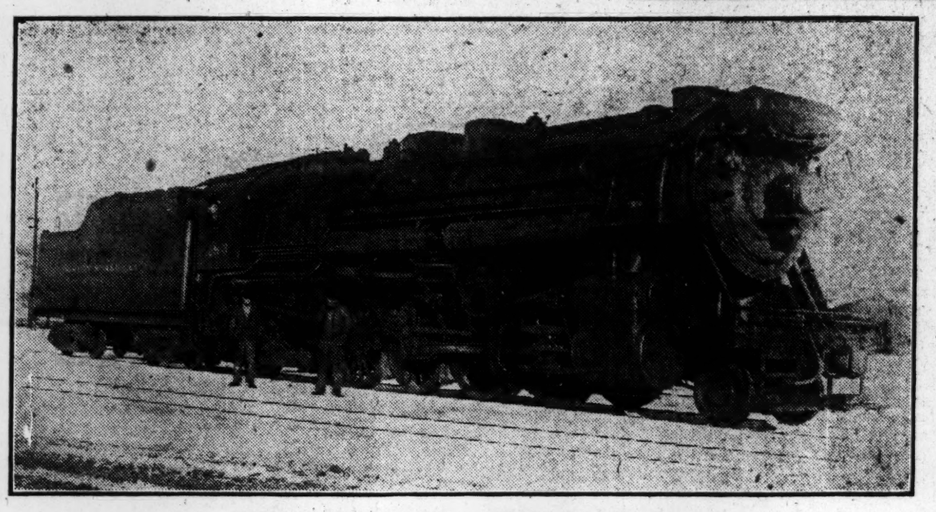
"There seems to be a general agreement that if the need arises, and the time and the thought is given to it, there is no known reason why an internal combustion engine using alcohol cannot be developed," Mr. Coleman asserts. "The possible power in a gallon of alcohol is greater than that in a gallon of ordinary good gasoline.

"The source of vegetable alcohol is practically unlimited. From the vegetable refuse which a city like Boston regularly discards each day, enough power could be developed from alcohol reclamation to supply a good share of the community's power needs."

A speaker before the Schenectady section of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1920, said:

The startling conclusion arrived at is that approximately 122,500,000 tons of coal, or more than two-thirds of the coal now burned in our 63,000 steam engines, would have been saved during the year 1918 had the railroads been completely electrified.

This gives an idea of the vastness of the industrial waste now going on through the acknowledged inefficiency of the modern carrier, the steam engine.



The Latest Type in Steam Freight Locomotives

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FAMILY BUDGET PLAN GAINING ADHERENTS

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—"Requests for enrollment from all parts of the United States as far as Honolulu, are coming in so fast that we believe within the next two or three months 500,000 American families will be keeping regular budgets of household expenditures," said J. A. Goodell, secretary of the national thrift committee of the Y. M .C. A. The family budget plan was one of the main ideas promoted by the committee during the Thrift Week campaign, which began Jan. 17. Offers were made through Y. M. C. A. centers to send "budget books" to any household. "The response," said Mr. Goodell, "was beyond our expectations. All persons enrolled become members of the 'Family Budget League,' and the membership already amounts to several hundred thousand. Our aim is 500,000. The budget book which the thrift committee furnishes gratis contains instructions how to keep track of expenditures, with 13 pages to be used in keeping the annual account.

FARM BANKING DELAYS FORCE BORROWERS TO DEARER MONEY

(Continued from Page 1)

executive officers of co-operative loan associations is made possible by the regulations respecting the bonding of these officers.

Presuming the initial step to have been accomplished successfully, the loan committee of the local association must pass on his application for a loan, which application must be made on a form supplied by the federal farm loan bank. In the last two years there have been innumerable instances where secretary-treasurers could not supply applicants with blank application forms for months at a time, because the regional land banks were refusing to issue them or to accept any more applications. The practice has been to allot to each association a certain proportion of the funds derived from the last sale of bonds, and to limit the amount for which application can be made out of the next issue.

Farmer Pays Expenses

If the applicant is successful in getting a blank and pin having his application approved by the board of directors of the association, which must be done by a written instrument signed by all the members of the board, a federal appraiser is then sent to examine his property. The farmer pays the expense of this appraisal and of the legal work necessary to verify his title. Loans are limited by the act to 50 per cent of the value of his land and 20 per cent of the value of his insurable improvements.

When the appraiser's report with the title papers are completed they are forwarded to the regional land bank, where the application must secure the approval of the board of directors of that institution. These bank boards usually are slow about acting on applications and the excuse is that the volume of business is so large that they cannot perform these tasks any quicker.

Finally, before the application can be made the basis of a bond issue, presuming it has passed successfully through all the previous stages, it must be approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board. The result of all this regulation is most unsatisfactory to the farmer borrowers. The applicant has to wait months to find out whether he can get a loan from the farm loan bank at all. There are further delays before he can get the money.

Long Wait Necessary

One of the chief purposes of the farm loan act was to rid the farmers of the incubus of the private money lenders. To that end the law declared that the banks could lend to farmers for the purpose of refunding mortgages given previous to the passage of the act. Thousands of farmers who had mortgages coming due have gone to the local farm loan association to see what arrangements they could make to get the money to pay off their obligations. Naturally they had to make certain that the money would be forthcoming on a certain day, but no such assurance could be given. The farmers could not take the risk, and he was compelled to have recourse to some other means for raising the money.

If there was an agent for a joint stock land bank in his vicinity that person ordinarily would go to the farmer and assure him that he could get the money from his bank on the day he wanted it, provided of course his security and title were all right. Transactions with the joint stock land banks could ordinarily be closed within from 10 to 30 days, but the farmer had to pay a slightly higher rate of interest. Joint stock land banks have access to regular banking credit facilities which the federal land banks do not have. In anticipation of an issue of bonds by a joint stock bank, its directors can borrow from a regular bank, national or state, and thus furnish money to the applicant for a mortgage loan promptly. That is their regular practice.

Land Banks as "Regulators"

The attitude of the Federal Farm Loan Board toward the farm loan system has been explained by Charles E. Lobdell, Farm Loan Commissioner and executive officer of the board, to be that it was not intended to supply facilities for accommodating all the farm mortgage business of the country, but rather to act as a regulator upon the lenders of private funds to keep them from making exorbitant charges. The board has acted in accordance with this view.

In April, 1922, W. P. G. Harding, then governor of the Federal Reserve system told a committee of Congress that, "farm loan bonds offered now would go like hot cakes." The readiness with which the investing public has taken the offerings of these bonds since their legality was sustained by the Supreme Court shows that this statement is not exaggerated.

An issue of $75,000,000 of those bonds offered in February, 1922, for instance was subscribed for in three days at an average price of 102⅝. Yet in spite of this fact, the Treasury Department has not seen fit to sell the bonds, although it could have made a handsome profit on such a transaction almost any time within the last two years.

The issuance of farm loan bonds is for all practical purposes entirely in the hands of the Federal Farm Loan Board. With the exception of the land bank in the first district, Springfield, Mass., all the banks pool their interests in the bond issues. The federal board accepts the suggestions of the Treasury Department about when to market its bonds, so as not to interfere with Government financing, although farm loan bonds are not Government obligations.

Speed Is Urged

Mr. Lobdell has stated that he did not think the market would absorb more than $150,000,000 or $200,000,000 of land bonds a year, and the bond operations of the board have been conducted in accordance with that opinion. The farmers point to the statement made by ex-Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Board that land bonds would go "like hot cakes," and to the actual state of the bond market at the close of 1921 and the beginning of 1922, showing that between $350,000,000 and $550,000,000 worth of bonds were absorbed each month, and complain that the Federal Farm Loan Board is not issuing as large a volume of its securities as could be absorbed.

On Jan. 31, 1922, there were pending 44,007 applications for mortgage loans to farmers, aggregating a little more than $142,000,000. In February of that year the board sold an issue of $75,000,000 to accommodate these applicants, and they were sold at a premium in three days. The proceeds were apportioned among the 12 banks, in amounts ranging from 119 per cent of the amount of applications for the St. Paul Bank to 26 per cent for the bank at Columbia, S. C. Reduced to the basis of apportionments to the various loan associations, the amounts received were in some instances so small that they could only make loans to two or three applicants with very modest requirements.

Delays Halt Loans

To incorporate in a general statement the complaints of some thousands of farmers which have been filed in Washington it is as follows: That the co-operative features of the federal farm loan system have been suppressed with respect to control of the banks; that the delays incident to making loans make it impossible for many farmers to use the system; that the federal board has not done all that it could have done to meet the demands of approved applicants for loans.

Joint stock land banks are not permitted to charge commissions on loans or fees, other than the actual cost of appraisal and to establish the reliability of the title.

Appraisers, who are the federal appraisers employed by the federal loan banks, receive $8 a day and expenses, and this expense where farms are remote, necessitating considerable amount of traveling, are sometimes quite large when applied to small loans. Also the expense of searching titles in some sections of the country is quite heavy. In some cases joint stock companies have fixed a flat rate for these services which is less than the actual cost. Mr. W. W. Powell, the representative of the joint stock land banks in Washington says that as a rule those banks charge the farmers about one-half of 1 per cent per annum more than the land banks charge, which the farmers do not object to in view of the speed with which their loans are consummated.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT MOOTED

By Special Cable

TOKYO, Feb. 2—An attempt to reach an economic agreement between Russia and Japan will probably be made by Adolph Joffe, Soviet Envoy Plenipotentiary to the Far East, who has just arrived here on the invitation of Mayor Goto. Such an arrangement, his secretary stated, is vitally necessary to Russia's financial interests. It is uncertain what attitude the Foreign Office will adopt, but it is believed the outcome of the visit will be a third Russo-Japanese conference.

Viscount Goto is president of the Russo-Japanese Society, the members of which are opposed to the idea of extending an invitation to Mr. Joffe.

MANITOBA MORATORIUM

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—It is understood that the provincial Government will seek the sanction of the Legislature to a further extension of the general moratorium in Manitoba. Under this measure only the interest on mortgages, agreements of sale and similar agreements is collectable. If the moratorium were to be lifted the principal would be payable, but it is considered that such an act on the part of the Government would cause more distress than relief at the present juncture.

MR. DEPEW LAUDS BRITISH STABILITY

Financier Sees English-Speaking Peoples Emerging Successfully From Reconstruction Period

NEW YORK, Feb. 2 (By The Associated Press)—Chauncey M. Depew, capitalist and optimist, last night served a verbal "bracer" to those who, he declared, "are overwhelming the world with predictions of disaster."

Mr. Depew appeared in the rôle of toastmaster, upon which part of his fame rests, presiding at a dinner given by the Pilgrims of the United States to the Very Reverend Albert Victor Baillie, dean of Windsor, chaplain to His Majesty King George V and register of the Order of the Garter. The churchman also is a godson of the late Queen Victoria.

The dinner guests included many notables, some of them high officers in the United States Army and Navy. In part Mr. Depew said:

Speeches made by representative men during the last few months are full of predictions of disaster. Returning travelers from Europe and the Near East give interviews which are full of gloom. The news from Lausanne is full of war and rumors of wars. The cables tell us there is serious disagreement among the Allies.

A difference in economic conditions among English-speaking peoples, between the deflation time of 1921 and now, which is an evolution from bankruptcy to prosperity; Great Britain is showing a great and progressive improvement in her industries, trade and unemployment, as are her colonies.

In the United States the improvement in our business situation, in our employment of capital and labor, in our productiveness and markets is shown in every department of American activities.

The crux of war or peace is now not the ambitions of an autocrat, but whether a nation can balance its budget. President Harding and the Secretary of the Treasury have balanced the American budget with a fine reduction in the national debt. The visit of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer recently to Washington was because Great Britain could both balance her budget and assure the payment of her debt.

In the debt negotiations between this country and Great Britain, he saw the foreign nation approaching official Washington and saying:

"I am here to suffer every hardship and make every sacrifice in order to pay you my debt, but my burden will be too great if I also must meet a lare interest charge."

And he saw the United States "overjoyed to receive the principal, and with so much admiration for the honesty and pluck of its debtor" that the Administration "slaps the delegation on the back" and sends to England the message:

"We'll help you all we can in your splendid work of recovery and rehabilitation."

"I trust that will be the attitude of Congress when the President's message transmits to it the American terms and the acceptance by the British, despite all blocs and combinations," said the speaker.

Man Changes His "Greates" to Accomplish Great Saving

Government Employees Co-operate With Budget Director in Economy Campaign—Coal, Brooms, and Soap Saved

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—All was not dry facts about figures and figures about facts at the meeting of chiefs of governmental departments to hear Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, and others, tell how money should be saved by government departments, so that taxpayers may reap dividends in the form of lower taxes.

General Lord related that the Secretary of Agriculture in an attempt to spread the helpful doctrine of economy sent to his representatives outside of Washington an appeal for conservation of public funds. One of the employees responded in this English and spelling:

"I, ——, filling the position of fireman and drawing laborer pay, I save the diference between maximent pay of fireman and manuel laborer; then i am economical with materrel; and also assisted in planing the change of greates in boilers which saves a bit of coal, which means money."

General Lord remarked, incidentally, that this change in grates effected a saving of about 400 tons of coal a year. Another employee wrote:

"By using brooms longer than others would have used them, I have saved 4 brooms. In a similar manner I have saved 4 mops, 3 dust pans, 3 brushes, 60 cakes soap, 40 lb. washing powder. Now saving 30 lb. ice per day."

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Upon being convinced thus-wise we decided to co-operate by offering economies in furniture on that month. So eager was the enthusiasm that greeted our efforts that the event was repeated and is now an established institution with us.
—The economies offered seem better every year. This year will prove no exception to the rule—we advise investigation.
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WORKER-PARTNERS BRING FIRM PROFITS

Firestone Company Fosters Employees' Good Will by Allowing Them to Buy Stock

AKRON, O., Jan. 29 (Special Correspondence)—It has become generally recognized by large employers of labor that the character of an institution and the stability of its product are to a large degree dependent upon the mental attitude of its employees. The worker's whole-hearted interest in the success of his company is manifestly an essential factor in the desideratum of serving the public well and many corporations go to considerable lengths in fostering employee goodwill.

Today it is common enough for large industrial enterprises to maintain extensive welfare activities for its workers. These often include a clubhouse or recreation hall. Here are to be found dining rooms, a swimming pool, perhaps; library gymnasium, etc., and many concerns also provide an athletic field, tennis courts and the like, with free use of hospitals, dental rooms, and legal advice.

Well-known for employee welfare work along these lines may be mentioned such concerns as National Cash Register Company, American Woolen Mills, H. J. Heinz Company, Western Electric, and Firestone Tire & Rubber Company. The latter concern, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds, has in one direction gone much further than any of these great employers of labor named. This is in the way of making all of its 12,000 or more workers, men and women, stockholders in the company and its subsidiary interests.

Some time ago the Firestone concern realizing the character-building qualities of thrift and economy as well as the value of an employee's intimate interest in his company, worked out a plan whereby the worker might purchase stock on an installment plan. At first there was no especial limit on the shares, and some of the older employees today own quite large blocks. So successful was the initial offering that soon additional allotments were made and now it is the privilege of each individual newly hired to sign up for two shares. In this way, gradually all employees have become stockholders controlling approximately 50,000 shares of common stock.

The shares are paid for in monthly installments of a minimum of $2 per share deducted if desired from the worker's pay. This extends payment over a five-year period. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent is figured, while dividends earned also are credited to the account. Should the employee leave before the stock is completely paid for he receives his payments back in full plus interest and credits. That is the savings feature of the plan. Furthermore, under proper circumstances money may be borrowed on the sum paid in.

Commenting on the plan, H. S. Firestone, the company's president, says: "One of the main ideas causing this company to make it possible for all its employees to become stockholders was to encourage thrift. Every permanently successful business must be built on a foundation of good-will toward men and this is brought about by a joining of interests. With his money as well as his labor invested in an institution, the worker will not only be likely to be more industrious but he will think better, be more active—all this to the end of greater success for himself and the company and a better service to the public."

WOMEN'S CLUBS SEEK PAN-AMERICAN AMITY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 1—A vigorous campaign for international and Pan-American friendship was decided upon at a meeting here of the board of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Henry Edmunds of New York City was appointed to head the international campaign, and Mrs. John Lewis Childs was named chairman of the Pan - American committee. Mrs. Childs, president of the pioneer among women's clubs, Sorosis of New York City, has returned from a trip through five South American countries, and urged the formation of women's clubs there. It is planned to extend the system of interclub relationship throughout New York State and to stimulate friendliness between the countries through closer co-operation of the women.

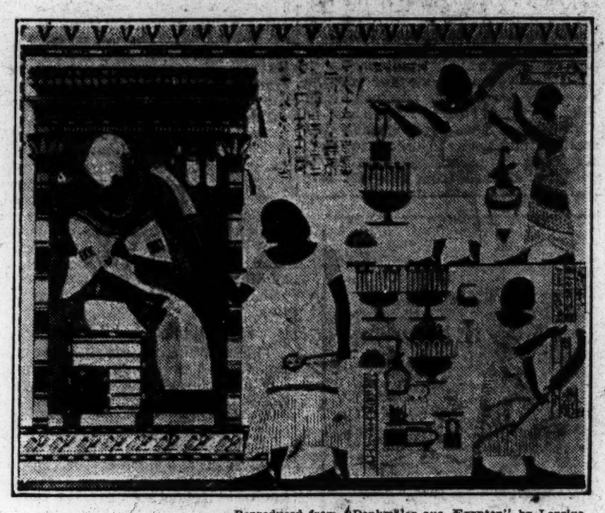
CARPET MILL PLANS $400,000 BONUS FUND

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 2—Employees of the Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Company's mills, numbering about 6000, are to receive a semiannual bonus involving the distribution of approximately $400,000. This will be the twenty-fourth semiannual bonus given by the company and will bring the total the organization has distributed under the bonus reward system to about $4,400,000 in 12 years.

Under the bonus plan, inaugurated by Alexander Smith Cochran, principal owner of the big plant, employees receive from 5 to 15 per cent of their wages earned for the previous six months, the percentage depending entirely upon the number of years an employee has been with the firm.

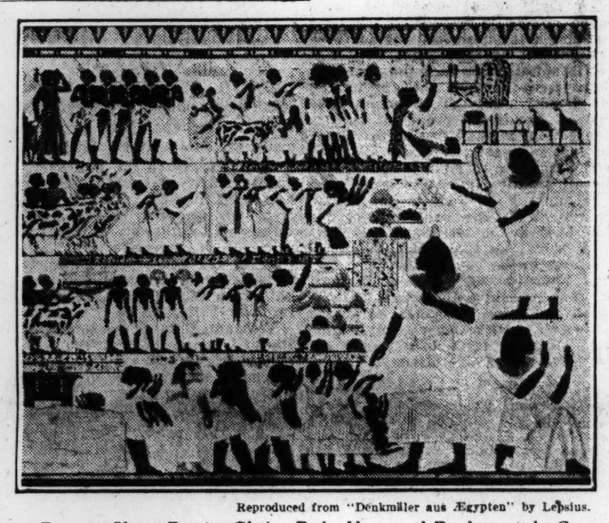
Tut-ankh-amen's Buried Gifts Probably Long Known in Fresco

THE King of Egypt's "ambassador to every land," Huy, Viceroy of Ethiopia, was a man of much importance. He lived during the most brilliant period of the eighteenth dynasty, and was laid to rest at Thebes in a "house of long silence" cut into the limestone rock of the Kurnet Murrai hill. As might be expected in the case of one holding so exalted a position, his tomb was an elaborate monument of the man and a memorial of his official life. At the present moment this important monument of the fourteenth century B. C. has a revived and peculiar interest for us, because of the wonderful frescoes that adorn its walls. They have been considerably injured during the last 50 years but they even now constitute an illuminating record of episodes in the reign of King Tut-ankh-amen.



Reproduced from "Denkmäler aus Ægypten" by Lepsius.

King Tut-ankh-amen Receiving Tribute from Ethiopian Chiefs



Reproduced from "Denkmäler aus Ægypten" by Lepsius.

Long Rows of Slaves Bearing Chairs, Beds, Vases and Produce of the Country

The whole archæological world is anxiously awaiting more detailed reports of the momentous discovery recently made by Lord Carnarvon and Mr. Howard Carter in the Valley of the Kings at Luxor. And while awaiting such it may be interesting to glance at this well-known monument of contemporary age with its splendid wall paintings relating to this very King Tut-ankh-amen.

During the progressive eighteenth dynasty the large but indefinitely limited neighboring land of Ethiopia became subject to Egypt; and on the walls of the vestibule of the tomb of Huy we have depicted the investiture of this worthy as its Viceroy. But far more interesting to us just now are the paintings that enrich the inner walls. Here we see Huy, the Viceroy, introducing to King Tut-ankh-amen the chiefs of Rutennu in Syria, Kush in the Sudan and Ethiopia. These chiefs, darker of complexion and coarser of feature than the Egyptians, allied perhaps more nearly to the Negroes of Africa than to them, bring tribute of a rich variety of objects. Long rows of slaves are shown bearing gifts such as chairs, beds, vases of the precious metals, the produce of the country and so forth. Along the whole length of the walls they are marshaled in a pageant of beautiful color with a wonderful faithfulness to detail and skill in draughtsmanship. An inscription tells us the scene is "The coming from Ethiopia with all this good tribute . . . and the landing at Thebes by the Viceroy of Ethiopia, Huy."

As long ago as 1828 these paintings were copied by Champollion and in the "forties" Lepsius published five drawings of them in his monumental work "Denkmäler aus Ægypten," etc. The two portions which we here reproduce are of exceptional interest. The first shows us the king, whose relics have just been found and the foremost of the long line of chieftains. The second is principally of interest by reason of the objects of furniture, etc., shown in the right-top corner.

Bearing in mind the fidelity to nature shown by artists of the period (as, for example), the depiction of the exceptional physique of Amen-hotep IV (Akhen-aton), the heretic father-in-law of Tut-ankh-amen, we feel reasonably sure that painting on the tomb wall is as fair a portrait as the limitations of Egyptian orchaism would permit.

In the case of the furniture and chariot we may reasonably suppose that these are drawings of actual objects known to the artist as being veritable gifts from the Ethiopian chiefs to the King. We must remember that the Egyptians looked upon the final resting place of the body as an even more permanent dwelling than that occupied in life. Hence it is more than posible that we have here depicted a few of the actual pieces of furniture that are now being recovered after lying buried and lost for more than 30 centuries.

Small wonder then that Egyptologists are impatient for the result of a complete examination of this momentous find. It will undoubtedly let a flood of new light in upon a period of which all too little has been known.

PROTESTANTS APPEAL FOR PANAMA CHURCH

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Under the heading "Where Protestantism Halts," the current bimonthly bulletin of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, appeals for $70,000 to help complete a "union church" at Balboa Heights, Panama Canal Zone, where "there are 20,000 or more American soldiers and sailors away from all home influences and where also 5000 employees and their families live." The Roman Catholics have a fine edifice at Balboa Heights, it is pointed out, while close by, the Protestants of the Canal Zone town worship in the basement of their unfinished Union Protestant church.

"There are four congregations and four strong Sunday schools full of fine American boys and girls," the statement says. "At Balboa Heights only a part of the school can be accommodated in the basement story. The conspicuously located, but unfinished building is a reproach to Protestant Christianity in a region of all regions where we should be at our best.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA DEMANDS DEFINITE TREATY WITH AMERICA

"Indefinite and Unilateral Clauses Must Not Exist Forever," Says Note to State Department

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Government of Panama, with which the United States is arranging a treaty to take the place of the so-called Taft agreement, has sent a memorandum to the State Department in which it sets forth the claim that the fiscal jurisdiction of the Panama Canal Zone was never ceded by the Panama Government and that, in so far as exports and imports are concerned, it has never ceased to be vested in the Republic of Panama.

"If the canal should be abandoned by the United States, the United States would have no legal basis for the occupation of the zone, which has not been acquired in fee simple, either by purchase, cession or conquest," says the memorandum.

Panama asserts that the expected boom which was anticipated in that country as a result of the building of the canal has failed to materialize, and that the "much-vaunted millions that were to circulate in Panama have only been a great illusion."

On the contrary, the business men of Panama have been deprived of many profits to which they were entitled because of the business activities in the Canal Zone; and the Panama Government complains particularly of the many and varied concessions granted to the Panama Railroad Company.

The note is of a friendly character. Panama points out that, in view of differences which have frequently occurred between Canal Zone officials and the Panama Government, the latter "has arrived at the conclusion that it is necessary once for all to reach an agreement that will take away from the treaty its indefinite character as to the amount of concessions which the Republic of Panama is bound to make."

Panama holds it unjust that it should be "obliged to give indefinitely such lands and auxiliary waters as may be necessary for the construction of the canals," and, further, that, according to the wording of the treaty, "interpreted in a notoriously unjust manner by certain functionaries of the Canal Zone," it should be obliged to "receive the price current in 1903 for lands or property which may be expropriated from her 20, 50, or 100 years afterward."

"But justice asserts," adds the memorandum, "that the construction of the canal has been completed, and it has been in successful operation since 1913, and that the fortifications of the canal have also been erected; therefore, these vague, indefinite, and unilateral clauses must not exist forever."

PROHIBITION SOUGHT IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VANCOUVER, Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—Alarmed by the apparent efforts of the Provincial Government through the Liquor Control Board to increase the sale of liquor in British Columbia, 65 of the leading business men of this city have indorsed the plans of the Prohibition Association for a campaign of education. At a gathering of business men a resolution was passed declaring that they viewed with grave apprehension the action of the Liquor Control Board in keeping liquor stores open on Wednesday half holidays and during hours when ordinary business houses are closed.

The resolution referred to the fact that whereas in Saskatchewan the Government has opened 23 stores to supply a population of over 700,000, there are in British Columbia 63 stores for a little more than 500,000 people. The resolution called for the repeal of the present moderation law, and its replacement by bone-dry legislation.

CONCERTS GIVEN "AIR RIGHTS"

ATCHISON, Kan., Feb. 2—Atchison has a new city ordinance imposing penalties for "disturbance of the atmosphere." It was prompted by complaint that amateur telegraphic transmission sets were registering their dots and dashes along with radio concerts.

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Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 2

LORD RIDDELL, publicity expert of the British delegation at the Armament Conference, has just sent an amusing cablegram to a Washington acquaintance. The latter wrote a flattering review of Lord Riddell's book, "Things That Matter," and sent it to the London newspaper man. Riddell's message read: "Thanks for kindly mention. When garter arrives, will send you the buckle." The reference is to the Order of the Garter, the premier decoration bestowed by kings of England. It is given only to personages of the blood royal and conspicuously meritorious servants of the crown. Lord Riddell's ascent to the garter probably was checked by the downfall of his comrade, David Lloyd George.

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Senator Borah contributes an article entitled "Can We Help Europe?" to the current number of the Advocate of Peace, the official organ of the American Peace Society. The Idaho member proclaims that he has "an open mind" on the subject of just how we can help Europe. He says: "Europe owes us $11,000,000,000. Some people seem to be exercised over the cancellation of this debt. I am far more exercised over Europe's inability to pay. I haven't any fear about the open cancellation of the debt. But no child living will see its payment if the question of reparations is permitted to go from bad to worse until another war takes place. . . . I am not overfond of conferences, but there are times when they are helpful. This seems to be one of those times."

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Col. C. R. Forbes' imminent retirement from the Veterans' Bureau, now circumstantially foreshadowed, turns attention on the Government department which is considered the political spoilsman's happiest hunting ground. Relatively few of the bureau's 30,000 employes are under civil service rules. That makes their places more sought for. The bureau also has valuable contracts to award. Between the politicians who want jobs for constituents and contracts for influential backers the lot of the director is a precarious one.

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Americans who visit Berlin nowadays have thrust upon them a so-called newspaper entitled "The Berlin Daily American," owned and edited by Germans and printed in debatable English. Its subtitle is "A Bridge Across the Ocean." The journal's principal occupation at the moment, judging from a recent copy send to this observer, is to induce American tourists to "come across" with subscriptions for "starving" Germans. An editorial, published under the caption of "America's Duty!" notifies "the people of America that they have no shade of a shadow of a right to turn their backs upon the boundless sea of misery and despair for which they are rightly held to a large and weighty share of responsibility." The reference is to the Germans' favorite claim that they would have won the war but for "Dollarica," their pet name for the United States.

F. W. W.

RUSSIAN REFUGEES CROWD CONSTANTINOPLE STREETS

Business Outlook Uncertain—Merchants Expect to Be Driven Out—Turk Predominates Only in Stamboul

By A BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 7 (Special Correspondence)—Constantinople is a bewildering place to the stranger, even to one accustomed to seeing new and strange sights and cities. As one approaches it from the sea it presents an extraordinary beauty—a beauty quite of its own—with its multitude of mosques and graceful minarets. And this beauty is especially enhanced if the approach be made in the early morning or just before sunset. But this view of Oriental calm commences to be dispelled the moment one passes Seraglio Point and gets into the appalling tide which makes the handling of all shipping in the Bosporus a thing requiring the greatest care and skill. And all sense of calm is completely shattered the moment one sets foot in one of its narrow streets, paved with cobbles and filled with trams, motors and horse carriages, all driving at breakneck speed, heedless of the incessant stream of pedestrians that throng every highway. Being a motorcyclist of a good many years' experience, most traffic leaves me fairly calm and collected; but either to drive or walk through the streets of Constantinople is just one succession of thrills and narrow escapes.

More Cosmopolitan Than Ever

The city itself is quite unlike any other, not only in the mixture of the ancient and modern, the magnificent and the sordid, which surpasses all other cities, but more especially in its extraordinarily cosmopolitan aspect. Every race under the sun can be seen thronging its streets, and the Turk only seems to predominate actually in Stamboul—the old original city which Constantine built, in which stands St. Sofia and whose walls still run from the sea to the end of the Golden Horn, a distance of some seven or eight miles. At the present moment, Constantinople is more than ever cosmopolitan on account of the fleets and armies encamped there, and whose troops and bluejackets throng the bazaars. And then, pervading all are the thousands of unfortunate refugees, especially Russians.

At present everyone is waiting—waiting anxiously to know what is going to happen. Will Lausanne produce the much-needed peace? Will it be possible for Christians to live and trade in Constantinople if the Kemalist régime is established. Can the Kemalist régime maintain itself in face of modern economic competition? I have asked the owners of many big shops what they intend doing if the Turks get everything their way, and their replies have all been the same. They all say they will have to go, but none of them can say whither.

And they are the more fortunate ones—men who have the means and money necessary to leave. Walking the streets or looking into any of the myriad of places of amusements, it is true that one sees but little trace of any anxiety—in fact it is hard to believe that such things as war exist, though destitution is apparent enough at every turn. But then the human mind is not given to stopping to think and face ugly facts. It tries always to hide its head in the sand of thoughtless activity.

Great Moral Reforms Promised

The Kemalists have heralded to the world the great moral reforms they were going to introduce, and prohibition was actually proclaimed to start on Dec. 23, but I have been able to see no sign of it, much as I should like to. It was also said that they would reintroduce the wearing of veils by women. To one accustomed to the Muhammadan cities of the Mediterranean, such as Algiers, Alexandria, and Cairo, it comes as quite a shock to see the unveiled women of Constantinople in otherwise Oriental garb. But the veiled women are now only a small minority—and such veils as one sees are veils more in name than fact. Even in the mosques the women wear no veils, and one hopes that it augurs a more civilized outlook on life and the human race. One sees but few other signs of it.

Last Friday, whilst crossing the Galata Bridge into Stamboul, I met the procession of the Caliph's carriage returning from the Friday prayer. The carriage itself was empty, and when I asked a man in the bazaar about this, I was told that the Caliph himself went by boat as it was safer, but that he sent his carriage to do the procession, and that was good enough for the Turks! The carriage was preceded by an escort of household cavalry, a very fine-looking body of men, well mounted and in very smart uniforms—scarlet breeches and gold faced tunics.

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Bennett, Gaucherand & Beau (Wholesale Cloth Merchants), Paris, France.
Better Lamps Society, Chicago, Illinois.
E. Brown (Paper Flowers), Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chirton Grange Poultry Farm, North Shields, England.
The H. W. Covert Co. (Mfrs. of Letter Boxes), New York.
Mabel Pierce Conder (Jellies), Milestone Farm, Southboro, Mass.
J. P. Cooke Co. (Mfrs. of Rubber Stamps, Seals, etc.), Omaha, Nebraska.
Crosland Brothers (Seeds), Duncan, Vancouver Island, Canada.
Dubuque Motor Boat Ways (Builders of Motor Boats), Dubuque, Iowa.
Dunlap Mfg. Co. (Human Hand Duster), Bloomington, Ill.
Dustbane Mfg. Co., Ltd. (Mfrs. of D-D Kleenup Soap), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.
John Duncan's Sons ("Lea & Perrins'" Sauce), New York.
Joseph Foerster Co. (Wholesale Florists), Chicago, Illinois.
Half-Moon Forge (Hand-Forged Wrought Iron), Ruby, N. Y.
Home Products Company (Mfrs. of Home Cookie Bakers), Cleveland, Ohio.
Jones Dairy Farm (Jones Dairy Farm Products), Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.
Kidwell Mfg. Co. (Pin Cushion Forms), Baltimore, Md.
J. V. Meyering Trunk Co., Chicago, Illinois.
Pinkham Associates, Inc. (Rug Makers), Portland, Maine.
Edward N. Riddle Co. (Lighting Fitments), Toledo, Ohio.
Triangular Construction Co., East Molesey, Surrey, England.

There is a steady increase in the list of manufacturers and wholesalers who give their advertising messages, through the Monitor, to an interested, responsive and world-wide group of readers.

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Flowers Blossom Like the Rose in American Deserts

FROM the time of the Pharaohs it has been the dream of reclamation enthusiasts to make the desert "blossom as the rose," but as a matter of fact the desert far outdoes the rose in its range of colors and varieties of form when its season for blooming rolls around. People unfamiliar with the deserts of southwestern United States or acquainted with them only in the casual and unsympathetic way that a train journey through them permits usually remember only vast stretches of drab, sunbaked landscape unrelieved in its monotony save for occasional bunches of sand-swamped grass or bristling cacti of weird and twisted forms. Only by living on or near the desert does one come to realize that it has softer moods and aspects than those usually presented to the newcomer.

A strange, inhospitable land is much of the country where the borders of Arizona and California meet. In its depths twinkles the blue Salton Sea. Each year those twinkling, cool-looking waves grow more bitterly briny, and few fish survive in the sea where once hundreds of thousands flourished. Seagulls and other marine birds from the Pacific used to fly over this great stretch of water—a strange sight in this sunken basin hundreds of feet below sea-level—but now only an occasional crane wading along the marshy borders greets the eye.

It is the Desert Garden, however, the wonder spot near the old city of Tucson, Ariz., that represents the desert at its loveliest, and it is here that one should come in the spring and summer to behold the riotous blooming that puts the rose to shame. The Desert Botanical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution was established several years ago near Tucson for the purpose of studying the wealth of strange plant life with which the country abounds, and next to a visit to the district itself the bulletins and pamphlets issued by the laboratory will prove most helpful to one interested in desert plant life.

Suhuara, the Giant

The outstanding feature of the landscape in the Desert Garden foothills is the Giant Cactus, or Suhuara. It grows to a height of more than 40 feet and great forests of it are found on the slopes of the Santa Catalina Mountains and in the hot valley of the Gila. The blossoms of the Suhuara appear at the very top of the plant and form a crown of white in May and June which gives place later in the summer to a ruby-red fruit that from time immemorial has served as a staple food for the native Indians, and to the great variety of desert birds which feast upon it. The white Suhuara blossom is perhaps the least conspicuous among cacti blooms, yet in itself it is a lovely flower somewhat resembling the eastern primrose.

More abundant even than the Suhuara, and one of the most colorful plants of the desert is the Cholla. It is the most formidable of cacti, its surface being literally covered with sharp needle-like spines. Perhaps this armor is a provision of nature to protect its wonderful array of blooms, for this plant is one of the loveliest of the blossoming horde. The colors of the big, soft-petaled flowers, which look more like California "Cherokee" roses than anything else, range from cream white, through all shades of yellow, pink and purple, and, moreover, as many as 13 shades will appear on one plant. The delicate rose pinks, lemon yellows and wine purples are a delight and a bewilderment to the eye; each shrub seems more beautiful than the last, but woe to the venturesome traveler who attempts to pluck one of the blossoms!

The Visnago, or Niggerhead Cactus, from which candy is made, wears a diadem of beautiful tuliplike blossoms in the spring. It is of the family Enchinocactus, of which there are many species. The ilustration shows a cousin of the Niggerhead in spring attire—the queer little "pincushion" with its thousands of spines bearing aloft its one magnificent, bright rose-purple half-opened bud, which, when it unfolds, will add another vivid blotch of color to the already colorful landscape.

Of desert trees the Palo Verde is the most beautiful during the blossoming season. The bright green bark and leaves of this tree make it a refreshing sight amidst so much drabness at any season of the year, but it is nothing short of startling when it appears suddenly to break into yellow flames, which closer examination reveal as big clusters of brilliant flowers. The dainty cream and gold blossoms of the Mesquite fade into insignificance beside this luxuriant shrub, and it is only rivaled by the waxen bells of the Yucca, whose many species contribute their share of beauty to the strange ensemble.

The Yucca Baccata, found everywhere on the high table lands between the Rio Grande and the Gila, bears the largest blossoms of any of the species, and these are so decorative that the natives cut the stalks and adorn their churches with them at certain seasons of the year. The fruit of this plant somewhat resembles the eastern Paw Paw, and is palatable. The Yucca Macrocarpa is a smaller desert palm which grows in abundance on the plains and lowlands throughout the southwest. The bases of the leaves form a round head about the thick stems when the ends have been cut or burned off, and these are used for feeding stock, and some tribes of Indians roast them and use them for food.

Jacob's Staff

The Prickly Pear and the Ocatillo do their bit in brightening the desert when the time comes. The latter plant is known also as Jacob's Staff and the Candle bush. Its long, whip-like branches send forth tiny slender leaves from tip to root in the spring, and the ends burst into flame-colored blossoms, which glow until summer fades into autumn. The Prickly Pear bedecks itself sometimes in yellow and at other times in primrose pink blooms of exquisite delicacy and a subtle, weird fragrance; these give place in the late summer to a scarlet fruit of globular form, which is delicious and highly nutritious. This is the "tuna," the fruit which Cabeza de Vaca found the natives of southwestern Texas feeding upon when he made his wonderful journey of exploration in the middle of the sixteenth century. With the "pinone," the small sweet nut of the Pinon Pine, the tuna formed the chief food of the nomad tribes who ranged the desert plains along both sides of the Rio Grande.

Nowhere but on the desert could one find the juxtaposition of reds and yellows, purples and pinks, blending harmoniously; yet, under the matchless blue of the cloudless desert skies, and against the background of dull grays and greens which are the prevailing colors of the foliage, they do no violence to the most artistic sense.

THE YUCCA AS OFTEN FOUND IN A SOUTH-WESTERN GARDEN.

THE LOVELY FRAGILE BLOSSOM OF THE PRICKLY PEAR

A RARE SPECIES OF THE YUCCA

THE PINCUSHION CACTUS

THE WAXEN CREAM-WHITE BELLS OF THE YUCCA.

When Moonlight Shines Upon Old Panama's Deserted Plaza

"FIRST there was the jungle, then there was Old Panama, and then there was the jungle again." How apt an epitome of the scene that confronts one! A few foundations, a few tottering walls, barely perceptible signs of pavements here and there; an arched bridge; tree-grown, magnificent ruins of a proud cathedral on the sea front; all behind in the tangled wilderness of swampy thicket stretches buried the rest of a once rich capitol of the Spanish new world. Where was once the gay Plaza Mayor flanked by a broad sea wall over which many a young moon rose lighting a hundred pathways across a tropic harbor, there is now a bit of close cropped pasture with a dozen cows and a muddy beach where they stand kneedeep at noon. At one side the cathedral's still impressive fragment stares blankly at the sea, clinging tufts of air plants drape it, and fern clumps; moss like mortar grows betwixt all the stones and hanging vines scale down its tower. When Henry Morgan left this spot one February morning in 1671 Panama became Panama Veijo (Old Panama) and never has a stone or timber been replaced—to the jungle has returned the jungle's.

From the days of Balboa and the Conquistadores, a canal across the Isthmus here has been inevitable. When one considers the many other narrow isthmuses of life that men have never channeled through yet have had the way surveyed for them since the days of Greece, the accomplishment of a canal in 400 years is a piece of extraordinary dispatch and efficiency. Panama has always been a site of strategic importance. At the height of its prosperity, when Morgan, authorized pirate, came, the city was a collecting point for the traffic in the precious metals of Peru and Mexico and it was a focus for trade from the East Indies coming Spainward.

These sparse ruins around you are the site of the first settlement by white men on the Pacific Coast of the New World, and at the time of its desolation it was the premier city of the Americas.

Morgan's Last Raid

No area on earth has had a history more romantic than that of the Isthmus of Panama. Not the least ironic epithet which history loves everywhere to apply with light disregard for fact, is the name "savage" given the inhabitants of the Isthmus. Thinking of the Conquistadores as Christians and their victims as savages is diametrically inappropriate. Panama was center for two centuries to an exploitation and ruthlessness utterly without parallel in recorded history. It managed to survive many a storm: English, French, Portuguese and Spanish, partly because it nestled on the far Pacific side; partly because of its size and efficient management. And then arose one more skillful and determined than most of his kind and crushed the old city at the very summit of her prosperity. Henry Morgan, bond boy, pirate, privateer, buccaneer, admiral, at last a peer of England, after a boast a year ahead, came with 1400 of his like and with one fell swoop left Panama a desolation, even as Spaniards had desolated many a native town.

Today the general course of Morgan's last raid can be followed by many a tourist in a steamer chair. Leaving Jamaica, where he recruited most of his followers with the official approval and assistance of the Governor, Morgan's fleet of 37 ships started for Panama. But, almost as an oversight, they realized that no man of the 2000 afloat could serve as pilot or guide. So the fleet hove to at St. Catherine Island, a Spanish penal colony, and after a staged sham battle landed, did some foraging, picked up a couple of halfbreed guides erstwhile from Panama, and then began operations proper. Now, the island St. Catherine is charted today as New Providence Island, and shipping between Havana and the canal passes close to it. A mere handful of people dwell on it—it looks from the sea the picture of rocky, ungreened desolation. Here Morgan's main strength tarried while secretly he sent a picked expedition to reduce San Lorenzo castle. San Lorenzo guarded the mouth of Chagres River, and it was up this river to the interior, then across to old Panama's back door, that Morgan had decided on as his route. The powerful citadel taken, the buccaneer expedition finally began its way across the isthmus.

The Treasure City

Here the deck-chair tourist still continues to follow, for the Chagres River is the present Panama Canal route as far across the isthmus as Gamboa, 30 miles. Up the river in their ships they went as far as they could navigate, then by small boats pushed on to a tiny village, Los Cruces, whence they struck across toward their prey. The next landmark your deck-chair traveler sees would be Ancon Hill, whereon the all-but-famished intrepids found a herd of cattle, and spent the night before the struggle eating and sleeping. From this hill (now beside the present city of Panama and just at the canal's end) the buccaneers first caught sight of the South Sea and overlooked the distant spires and roofs of the treasure city.

Then, one goes out by a fine road to the ruins, seven miles from Ancon, the American city. Alongside the highway, near the old site, still stands the identical arched bridge over which Morgan's Band had to rush their way. Under it, beyond it, at both ends encroach the morasses and the eager tangles which once were conquered and tamed.

It is something, in the moonlight, to pace that deserted Plaza; something awesome—one is overwhelmed by the pictures that race out of the shadows and past him. Along Panama Veijo's radiating streets tinkle mule-trains bearing gold, silver, and precious stones; off its shore hang on the tide bullion-laden galleons, just in or just away. Friars and padres chant their paternosters in the cathedral, and in many a primitive chapel, too. Precious ornaments adorn altars and shrines; solemn processions move across a hushed and bowed Plaza. Tropical gardens with gorgeous blossoms loading the air with heavy fragrances give languid solace to its resting people. Soft breezes from southern seas stir the star-and-moonlit night. The wavelets lap along the wall—and it is 400 years ago.

But Morgan, DeLesseps, Goethals and Gorgas have come; that is why the deck-chair traveler can stroll here at midnight.

The Vieusseux Library and Its New Home in Florence

ALL who have made a stay of any length in Florence, or, indeed, in Italy at all, have probably at some time or other had recourse to the celebrated international lending library known familiarly to residents and travelers alike under the name of "Vieusseux's" and possessing tens of thousands of volumes of all descriptions from the old history or biography to the latest novel or book of memoirs in English, Italian, French and German.

This library, established in 1819 by Giovan Pietro Vieusseux, has always been one of the most important Florentine literary institutions, and the most learned scholars of the day gathered around the founder, who became so influential as to be called "The Second Grand-Duke of Florence." He also founded the important periodical L'Antologia, to which the leading writers contributed, and which, together with his library, gave a strong impulse to modern Italian letters, and two other journals. Il Giornale Agrario, to encourage agriculture, and L'Archivio Storico, which, through its long and still continuing series, has amassed an enormous amount of valuable historical information from archives and ancient records, and rendered it accessible to all.

A Noted Gathering Place

The first home of the library was the Palazzo Buondelmonte, where its founder lived, and where all the leading men of the place, and all distinguished or learned travelers, were to be met. A marble tablet over the door of this fine old building commemorates the fact.

From Palazzo Buondelmonte the library was removed by the founder's sons to a new building specially built in Via Vecchietti, and there its course of usefulness has continued for many years. It has recently been sold by the owner, Pietro Vieusseux, who, having no son to succeed him, wished in his lifetime to provide for its future safety and continuity, and has now become the property of the City of Florence, which has housed it in the noble old Palazzo di Parte Guelfa, which, formerly the station of the city fire brigade, was restored to its architectural dignity as one of the commemorative works which celebrated the Dante sixth centenary of 1921.

Formerly a Church

This splendid building, which was also at one time occupied by the wealthy Arte della Seta, or Guild of Silk, is a worthy home for a dignified literary institution. Part of it, with high vaulted roof, was formerly a church, one of the most ancient of the city, and there are many other rooms in the same severe and stately style. Fine frescoes have been discovered here and there upon the walls, and the authorities have declared their intention, when all the damp of the recent restorative works shall have been dispelled, of hanging the lofty walls above the level of the bookshelves with some of the old tapestries in which Florence is so rich.

In short, book lovers and students in Italy may well be glad to see this admirable library in so commodious and fine an environment; and Signor Vieusseux can feel that the fine institution which his family founded a century ago, has found, in this noble historic palace, a worthy home.

Living Advertisements

That form of the horticultural art, called topiary work, hitherto used only for the beautifying of "Dutch," or formal gardens, has been pressed into the service of advertising. A London firm has evolved a scheme whereby suitably shaped yew trees can be used to advertise such commodities as foods, beverages, soaps and other articles in common demand. As it takes from 6 to 16 (or 60!) years properly to train and trim a given tree to resemble a particular bird, animal or object, the agents have obtained an option on the stock of shaped yew trees, grown by a nurseryman who has long specialized in topiary work. They can thus supply yews already grown and clipped to the shape of dogs and hens, or other animals and birds, as well as devices and objects of everyday life.

The main idea is to plant these shaped yew trees alongside railway lines and main roads, replacing hideous hoardings. Further to identify the plant with the object of the publicity, painted aluminium lettering is supplied, to form the name of the firm, brand or proprietary article so advertised. These legends are suspended from and on the trees, while in the case of retail shops, cinemas, cafes, theaters, etc., the shrubs may be planted in tubs, the sides of which will afford space for advertisement.

These shaped trees will last from 30 to 300 years, according to soil, watering, and tending. The cost of maintenance in due form and condition is put at £1 per annum, for besides needing watering in hot, dry weather, the trees require to be retrimmed once every year.

How Did Samuel Pepys Pronounce His Name?

A LITTLE thing, perhaps comparatively trifling, sets a great controversy agog, even though that controversy be an old one. The passing of the Earl of Cottenham has started afresh in London the old discussion as to the proper pronunciation of the name of Pepys, the famous diarist. Why has this happened? Because Lord Cottenham was Kenelm Charles Francis Pepys, a collateral descendant of Samuel.

P-e-p-y-s is one of the 17 different ways of spelling the name; and there are almost as many ways of pronouncing it as it has letters. And no two people are agreed on the matter. Rhymes do not help, as they do in the case of William Le Queux, the novelist, of whom it has been written:

It troubles each sex,
So I put it to you:
Is it William Le Quex,
Or William Le Queux?
We give you the cue,
So no longer perplex,
It is William Le Queux,
Not William Le Quex.

With Pepys the case is altered. Percy Lubbock, who once wrote a biography of the diarist, declared for "Peeps," and as he was Pepysian Librarian at Magdalene College, Cambridge, he should have some authority. When, about 18 years ago, a play with Mr. Pepys as one of the characters was put on at the Haymarket, he was addressed as "Peppis". For this there was the authority of Henry Leslie Pepys, a collateral descendant, who was once addressed as "Peeps" and did not like it. "My name, sir, is Pep-pis," he said in a manner that showed he had no doubt about it. But there have been doubts in other people's minds, many of which are neatly summed up in the following lines by Mr. Ashby-Sterry:

There are people, I'm told, some say there are heaps,
Who speak of the talkative Samuel as Peeps;
And some, so precise and pedantic their step is,
Who call the delightful old diarist Pep-is;
But those I think right, and I follow their steps,
Ever mention the garrulous gossip as Peps.

Dr. H. W. Wheatley, the greatest authority on Pepys who ever lived, and the editor of the definitive edition of the diary, would have nothing to do with "Pep-is" or "Peps." He insisted on "Peeps," and the majority of Samuel's admirers will perhaps agree. For is not "Peeps" in keeping with the "peeping" disposition of the diarist to which we owe so much of our knowledge of seventeenth century life and customs? Let it be "Peeps."

THEATRICAL

BOSTON

PARK TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15 SUNDAYS 3 & 8:15 MATS. 50¢ to $1 EVES. 50¢ to $1.50 DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS in ROBIN HOOD

ST. JAMES Let's Go Eve. 8:15 Mat. 2:15 Except Mon., Thur. Downtown—Filene's—Shepard's—Jordan's BOSTON STOCK COMPANY in "STOP THIEF" A George M. Cohan Play Next Week— The Internationally Famous Drama "GRUMPY" SEATS NOW ON SALE

SELWYN THEATRE Channing Pollock's Popular Play The FOOL Is Coming OPENING FEB. 12TH

Eves. at 8:10 Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2:10 COPLEY THEATRE Tel. Back Bay 6701 Seats Down Town Filene's, Jordan's and Shepard Stores

Henry Jewett PRESENTS Last Times of IRENE WYCHERLEY Next Week — "The Truth About Blayds"

SELWYN Eves. 8:25 Wed. & Sat. 2:25 LAST TWO WEEKS Phone Beach 193 PAULINE FREDERICK (IN PERSON) IN A GRIPPING DRAMATIC WAY The GUILTY ONE

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

The Play That "Gets" You! THE FOOL CHANNING POLLOCK'S WONDER PLAY PRODUCED BY THE SELWYNS Times Sq. Theatre, W. 42d St. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15

NATIONAL Thea., 41 St., W. of B'way Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 WINTHROP AMES Presents A Play of Shakespeare's Youth WILL SHAKESPEARE By CLEMENCE DANE Author of "A Bill of Divorcement" Otto-Kruger with Katherine Cornell, Winifred Lenihan, Haidee Wright, John L. Shine, Alan Birmingham.

F. RAY COMSTOCK & MORRIS GEST Present Balieff's CHAUVE-SOURIS 4th Direct from MOSCOW-PARIS-LONDON CENTURY ROOF THEATRE 12th Month 62d St. & Central Park West Entrance on 62d St. Phone Columbus 8800 Evenings 8:30 Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:30

LIBERTY Thea., West 42d St. Eves. 8:10 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:10 GEORGE M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS In the New American Song and Dance Show "LITTLE NELLIE KELLY"

JOHN GOLDEN Presents 7th HEAVEN BOOTH Theatre, West 45th St. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri., Sat., 2:30

FULTON Thea., W. 46 St. Eves. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15 SAM H. HARRIS Presents MARGARET LAWRENCE In the New York Success "SECRETS" "Genuine acting ability of the highest order." —F. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor.

BETTER TIMES AT THE HIPPODROME NOW DAILY MATINEES-2:15-NIGHTS-8:15

CORT THEA., W. 48 St. EVES. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15 MERTON OF THE MOVIES WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH. Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by Geo. E. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

THEATRICAL

CHICAGO

HENRY FORD SAYS: "'For All of Us' is the best play I have ever seen." WILLIAM HODGE IN "FOR ALL OF US" STUDEBAKER—NOW Matinees Wednesday and Saturday Good main floor seats Monday to Friday at box office, $2.00.

SELWYN THEATRE BARNEY BERNARD and ALEXANDER CARR in a new comedy "PARTNERS AGAIN" By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. 2:30.

Powers Theatre Beginning JAN. 22 Mats. Wed. & Sat. STEWART & FRENCH Present "The TORCH-BEARERS" GEORGE KELLY'S BRILLIANT COMEDY ORIGINAL NEW YORK CAST Including Mary Boland, Allison Skipworth, Helen Lowell, Arthur Shaw and others.

ILLINOIS Mats. WED. BEST $2 Now SAT. SEATS John Joy Scholl presents Chicago's Sweetheart ELSIE The Swift, Clean, Refreshing Musical Comedy Eve's Best Seats $2.50, Except Sat. and Sun.

GEO. M. Cohan's Grand MATINEES WED. & SAT. "Biggest success of season."—Examiner. GEORGE M. COHAN'S International Comedy Sensation "SO THIS IS LONDON!" The Play of a Thousand Laughs

AMUSEMENTS

ERNA RUBINSTEIN Phenomenal Violinist "She is the new Kreisler" NOW ON TOUR Management DANIEL MAYER Aeolian Hall, New York

BOSTON

Jordan Hall, Tues. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8:15 Song Recital by DOROTHY FAIRBANKS Soprano Box-office Phone B. B. 4320. W. H. Luce, Mgr. (Mason & Hamlin pianoforte)

THEATRICAL

PORTLAND, ORE.

"The World's Greatest Photoplay" ROBIN HOOD With Douglas Fairbanks Will commence an indefinite engagement on Saturday, February 10th, at the MAJESTIC

DANCE! SHELTON DEWEY Modern Dance Expert and Authority Offers to a fastidious clientele the ultimate in ballroom dancing. Lessons by appointment. 26 W. 47th Street, New York City Bryant 4562

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

"A TRUE JULIET" —Alexander Woollcott, Herald THE SELWYNS Present JANE COWL as "JULIET" in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet" Henry Miller's THEATRE 124 W. 43d St. Nights and Sat. Mat. . . $1.00 to $2.50 Popular Thurs. Mat. . . 75c. to $2.00

KNICKERBOCKER B'way, 38 St. Ev. 8:15 N Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance HENRY W. SAVAGE offers A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC The CLINGING VINE with PEGGY WOOD

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents JOHN BARRYMORE in "HAMLET" LAST TWO WEEKS SAM H. HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:15 Mts. Tues., Thurs., Sat. 2:10

VANDERBILT 48th St., E. of B'way Bryant 0134. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Geory "The Big Sister of Irene"

F. Ray Comstock & Morris Gest Present The Moscow Art Theatre This Week Tchekhoff's "The Three Sisters" Jolson's 59th St. Theatre at 7th Ave. Eves at 8. Matinees Fri. and Sat. at 2.

HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30 GEO. M. COHAN Presents THE HIT OF THE TOWN "So This Is London!" "A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th St., W. of B'y. Eves. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15 GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES Fourth Annual Production

DALY'S 63 St. Col. 1446. Ev. 8:30. Mt. Sat. MIDNIGHT PERF. WED. 11:45 "LIZA" "SWEEPS INTO PUBLIC FAVOR."—Eve. Journal.

RITZ Thea., 48 St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. at 2:15 Maude Fulton in "THE HUMMING BIRD"

REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 Anne Nichols' Laughing Success "Abie's Irish Rose"

PRINCESS 39 St., E. of B'way. Fitzroy 8879 Eve. 8:45 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:45 Brock Pemberton's Production of Pirandello's "6 Characters in Search of An Author"

CHAMPIONS IN THE SEMI-FINALS

Pell and Mortimer Advance in National Racquets Doubles Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The victory of the champions, C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, of New York, yesterday in the second round for the United States national doubles championship at racquets, at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club, places them in a semi-final round match scheduled to be played today against L. D. Irving and G. F. Waterbury, New York. The other semi-final round match will be between Jay Gould and J. W. Wear, Jr., Philadelphia, and G. St. George and C. J. Coulter of Tuxedo Park. Four teams advanced yesterday. Two had to play their way while the others profited by the withdrawal of other teams.

Pell and Mortimer played their first match of the tournament yesterday and defeated C. Hutchins and H. D. Scott, also of New York, in straight games, 15—12, 15—10, 15—5, with Mortimer doing the larger part of the play, while Pell contented himself with the minor rôle. L. D. Irving and G. F. Waterbury, who had won their match against Leonard and his partner, instead of losing as reported, also played, and won from O. D. Filley and George Whitney, after the latter had advanced on account of the withdrawal of H. C. Clark of Boston, who had entered with an unnamed partner. The score of their victory was remarkably one-sided, 15—4, 15—2, 15—9.

Gould and Wear and George and Coulter filled the other places without playing, as two Chicago teams, Howard Linn and P. E. Gardner and H. L. Dixon and partner, withdrew. The summary:

UNITED STATES RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP DOUBLES—First Round

O. D. Filley and George Whitney, New York, defeated H. C. Clark, Boston, and partner (withdrawn).

Second Round

C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, New York, defeated C. Hutchins and H. D. Scott, New York, 15—12, 15—10, 15—5.

L. D. Irving and G. F. Waterbury, New York, defeated O. D. Filley and George Whitney, 15—4, 15—2, 15—9.

Jay Gould and J. W. Wear Jr., Philadelphia, defeated H. L. Dixon, Chicago, and partner (withdrawn).

G. St. George and C. J. Coulter, Tuxedo Park, defeated Howard Linn and P. E. Gardner, Chicago (withdrawn).

MRS. MALLORY MAY NOT PLAY TODAY

Was Scheduled to Meet Miss Scharman in Semifinal Match

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—It was doubtful early today whether Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States woman tennis champion, would be able to play her semifinal round match this afternoon with Miss Lillian Scharman of Brooklyn, in the second of the semifinal matches for the single indoor invitation tennis championship of the Heights Casino, which Mrs. Mallory is defending.

Two men's teams will participate in a special doubles tournament today. In the first match Vincent Richards of Yonkers, N. Y., and Samuel Hardy, former captain of Davis Cup teams, will meet R. N. Williams 2d of Philadelphia and W. M. Washburn of New York. The second match will be between two New York combinations, Dean Mathey and Karl Behr against F. T. Hunter, United States indoor champion, and Zenzo Shimizu of Japan.

The semifinals in the doubles produced an upset yesterday when Miss L. H. Bancroft and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d of the Longwood Cricket Club were defeated by the metropolitan winners, Miss Lillian Scharman and Miss Ceres Baker, 6—4, 3—6, 6—2. The volleying of Miss Baker and the fine overhanders of Miss Scharman accounted for the victory.

Miss Marie Wagner of Yonkers and Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, Mexican champion, won the other place in the final round, defeating Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Hempstead, and Mrs. DeForest Candee of New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Bancroft won easily in the first of the semifinal singles by defeating Miss Wagner, 6—1, 6—1. Her winning strokes were fast driven into deep court and an occasional volley into the corners.

In the semifinal round of the doubles, Mrs. Weaver and Mrs. Candee won their place in the open bracket by defeating Mrs. R. H. Wood and Mrs. D. C. Mills, New York and Orange, N. J., 6—4, 8—6. The summary:

HEIGHTS CASINO WOMEN'S INVITATION TENNIS SINGLES

Semi-Final Round

Miss L. H. Bancroft, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Marie Wagner, Yonkers, N. Y., 6—1, 6—1.

DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Hempstead, L. I., and Mrs. DeForest Candee, New York, defeated Mrs. R. H. Wood, New York, and Mrs. D. C. Mills, Orange, N. J., 6—4, 8—6.

Semi-Final Round

Miss Lillian Scharman, Brooklyn, and Miss Ceres Baker, East Orange, N. J., defeated Miss L. H. Bancroft and Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, Longwood C. C., 6—4, 3—6, 6—2.

Miss Marie Wagner, Yonkers, and Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, Mexico City, defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Hempstead, and Mrs. DeForest Candee, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

BEAUMONT'S FIRST OPEN

BEAUMONT, Tex., Feb. 2—J. M. Barnes of Pelham Manor, N. Y., holder of many championships and winner yesterday of the two-day open tournament of the Corpus Christi Golf Club, today was expected here, together with 40 odd professionals, to look over the local club's links preparatory to initiating Beaumont's first annual open tournament. The two-day tourney, tomorrow and Sunday, calls for a best-ball amateur-pro match with 36 holes of open medal play Sunday and the entire field competition at Corpus Christi is expected to participate. More than $1000 in cash prizes will be awarded.

CANADIAN SQUASH RACQUETS

QUEBEC, Que., Feb. 2—Several Boston stars are among the entrants scheduled to start play today in the first round of the Canadian squash racquets championship tournament. They include G. D. Hayward, P. E. Callanan, F. G. Boggs, D. M. Wigglesworth and L. J. Young. C. A. Wakefield of Lincoln's Inn Society and R. C. Bray of Newton Center Squash Tennis Club, are also entered.

Four of the Stars Entered in Boston A. A. Games Tomorrow Night

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NORTHWESTERN TRACK OUTLOOK

Prospects for the Coming Season Are Most Favorable—Many Veterans Out

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 2 (Special)—With nearly half of Northwestern University's indoor track team made up of veteran letter men, the prospects for the coming season are most favorable. Although the team is not of championship caliber, Coach Frank Hill believes it to be better than the team of last year.

"It will be several years before we can turn out championship track teams here," said Coach Hill. "We have not the material at present."

There are, however, at least three men on the squad this year, who are considered eligible for Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship honors, Coach Hill believes. They are Capt. S. S. Crippen '23, a distance man; R. O. Dahl '23, a weight man, who took the Conference honors in the shotput a year ago, and H. E. Hagen '23, a sprinter, who Hill declared would threaten some of the Conference runners.

Captain Crippen, Coach Hill says, is his most valued asset. He can be counted upon for at least 10 points in any meet. In Northwestern's first Conference competition against the University of Chicago, Crippen won 13 points, or virtually half of Northwestern's total score. He won the two-mile run and the pole vault, and placed second in the mile. His time in the two-mile was 9m. 58s.

In the sprints, Hill is fortunate in having Hagen, who has run the 50-yard dash in 4 4-5s. by unofficial time. He is also a quarter-miler, who Coach Hill believes will bear watching. D. E. Harker '24, R. T. Worlen '23, and H. G. Schick '25 are Hagen's running mates in the dashes.

Harker and Hagen run a close race, while Worlen and Schick, utility man in sprints, both show signs of promise. Schick is used primarily in the high jump and hurdles. Harker will be in good condition within a short time.

In the high hurdles, there are two men, F. Loveland '23, and G. Canning '25, who are almost certain of winning points for Northwestern. In the half-mile, E. W. Telford '25, a veteran letter man, is completing his last year of competition. Telford has already won from some of the best half-milers in the Conference.

A number of underclassmen are developing into distance runners of the first order, among them are C. M. Cole '25, H. K. Kahn '25, G. C. Woodbury '25, A. Sandegren '25, P. S. Fowler '24. D. B. Calhoun '24 is Crippen's regular running mate

In the shotput, R. O. Dahl '23, Conference champion in this event, has a record with the 16-pound shot of 42ft. 6in. Two other very promising partners of Dahl's are G. W. Davis '23, and C. S. Looney '24.

L. F. Hall '23 is a good high jumper who can be counted upon for second places in most meets and occasional firsts in some. W. B. Campbell '26 and Schick are two other men who are developing and showing signs of future success in the jumps.

Northwestern will lose heavily by graduation this year. Those who will receive their diplomas are Captain Crippen, Hagen, Harker, Loveland, Telford, Dahl, Davis and Hall.

COOK'S CUPS PLACED WITH YALE TROPHIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2—Crew and coaching cups which belonged to R. J. Cook—the Bob Cook who made Yale famous on the water—have been placed in the trophy room at Yale gymnasium. The cups are six in number, the first one bearing the date of 1873, when he won his first race, and the sixth is that given him by the 1898 freshman crew.

J. T. Blossom, athletic director, and A. C. Gilbert, a member of the track committee, will represent Yale at a meeting tomorrow in Cambridge, with Harvard representatives to fix the dates and consider details of the international intercollegiate track meet with Oxford and Cambridge in England the coming summer.

Records in Danger at Unicorn Games

Four of Five Athletes Who Made New Marks Wednesday Enter

Owing to the remarkable work done by several of the athletes who competed in the Millrose Athletic Association indoor track and field games at New York Wednesday night, when no less than one American and four world's indoor records were broken, followers of this kind of sports are looking forward to tomorrow night's annual indoor handicap meet of the Boston Athletic Association, which will take place in the Boston Arena, with the expectation that one or two more world's records may be made before the final event in that meet is over.

This will be the thirty-fourth annual meet held by the Unicorn organization, and as the standard of competition in these meets has always been of the very highest order and all but one of the men who took part in the record-breaking performances are entered tomorrow night, it is certainly only to be expected that this year's games will come fully up to the standard set in previous years.

There will be five events at least which will be closely watched. The 40-yard dash, which has been won during the past two years by Loren Murchison, will again have this famous indoor sprinter trying to win the Maj. F. H. Briggs Trophy for the third time, and if he shows the same amount of speed that he showed at New York Wednesday night, when he made a new American record of 6.2s. for the 60-yard dash, it will be extremely difficult to defeat him.

One of the most popular races at these games is that for the Hunter Trophy, which has now been up two years for competition, with H. C. Cutbill, Boston A. A., and J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C., each holding a leg on it. Ray will once more try to win this event and there appears to be little doubt among the followers of his work that he will succeed, as he showed in New York Wednesday that he is up to his best form by winning the 1½-mile race in the world's record time of 6m. 41 4-5s. He will not, however, have things his own way tomorrow as he will be competing against J. J. Connolly, who shared in the record-breaking performances Wednesday by reducing the two-thirds mile time to 2m. 43 3-5s. With these two stars battling for the trophy, it looks as if the present record of 4m. 14 3-5s. would be threatened.

Next to these two individual events the running high jump promises to be a feature. Capt. L. T. Brown, Dartmouth College, who tied with R. W. Landon, former Yale track captain and Olympic high-jump champion of 1920, for first place in that event at the Millrose games at a new world's record height of 6ft. 5¼ in. is to compete tomorrow, as is J. L. Murphy of Seattle, Wash., whose world's record of 6ft. 4⅞ in. was broken by Landon and Brown, and the winner will have to be at his very best.

Two of the relay races stand out prominently. They are the two-mile event between the Harvard and Yale varsity teams which will bring the meet to a close and the Phillips Exeter Academy vs. Phillips Andover Academy battle, which promises to be as keen as ever, as each academy believes that it has a quartet capable of finishing ahead of the other. Harvard has a promising four to meet the Elis tomorrow, provided Capt. J. W. Burke is able to run.

While these are the events which stand out most prominently, the 660-yard run for the A. P. Keith Trophy, the three-mile run for the G. B. Williams Trophy, the one-mile handicap walk, one-mile handicap run, 1000-yard handicap run, pole vault, 45-yard high hurdles and other relay races are sure to produce keen competition.

HOME RUNS WILL BE FEWER

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Home runs from balls driven into left field at the Polo Grounds will be fewer this year. Extension of the fence in front of the bleachers in that section from 10 to 16 feet, decided upon by the New York National League club management, is expected to turn back many balls that otherwise could drop among the spectators.

SWIMMING GAINS STRONG FOOTHOLD

Purdue Squad Is Twice the Size of Any Previous Group to Represent That University

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 2 (Special)—Swimming is gaining a strong foothold at Purdue University. The squad this year is twice the size of any previous group of swimmers. C. J. Merriam, former University of Chicago star, has taken up the duties of J. H. Waldo, who resigned to go into business. The former coach had the squad in better shape than any previous mentor and the athletic department and members of the squad were sorry to see him go. Merriam has shown in the few days that he has been here that he is capable of teaching the men something about swimming.

Due to the large squad more competition is on for the different events which has not been the case before. The squad has a larger number of sophomores which makes the future look much better. The freshmen swimmers have been showing up strong against the varsity candidates.

H. L. Dithmer '25 nd R. L. Kniptash '25, two youngsters from Indianapolis, have been leading the dash men. Both men had good records to their credit in competition before coming to Purdue. The former will probably represent Purdue on the relay team in the 40-yard and 100-yard free-style events. Kniptash will be in the same events, with the exception of the 100-yard free style, substituting the 220-yard free-style event. H. R. Pape '25, H. R. McCabe '23, and W. R. Swank '23 are also out for the 40-yard free style and relay team. Pape swims the 100-yard free-style event. E. E. Murphy '23, captain of the 1929 football team, is one of the candidates for the 100-yard and 220-yard free-style events.

T. C. McKinzie '25 and Edwin Voras '24 are the only two men on the squad who have been showing any form in the 200-yard breast-stroke event. Their times in the event during practice races indicate that Purdue will be able to mark up a few points for this event. Capt. L. S. Earp '23 and R. L. Kniptash '25 lead the field of 150-yard backstrike candidates.

For the first time, Purdue will have a man who can plunge the length of the pool. T. P. D. Frazier '23, a 250-pounder, was persuaded to come out for the event. He has succeeded in negotiating the length of the pool in less than 60 seconds. M. C. Kling '24 and I. L. McCoy '24 have succeeded in making close to 60 feet.

In the fancy-diving event, A. S. Benton '23, after two years on the squad, has secured a form that improves his work considerably. T. M. Slater '25 and L. D. Gleason '25 will give Benton a hard battle for first place in the event.

Coach Merriam has a water basketball team that is counted on in the Conference this year. Following each dual meet the two colleges will engage in a game of water basketball. C. M. Richardson '24, W. B. Richardson '25, and Edwin Voras '25, are the forwards on the teams. Kniptash, Kling and Earp take care of the guard positions.

IOWA SWIMMERS WIN MID-WESTERN MEET

IOWA CITY, Ia., Feb. 2 (Special)—The University of Iowa won the mid-western swimming meet here last night, with 18 points to her credit. The Omaha Athletic Club took 13, and a University High School entry 5. Capt. I. J. Klingaman '24 of Iowa broke the record for the 220-yard swim, his time was 2m. 41 1-5s. John McClintock, high school student, set a record for the junior 100-yard swim at 1m. 4 3-5s. The summary:

100-Yard Swim for Women. (Senior)—Won by Miss Ethel Girthoffer, Omaha Athletic Club; Miss Edith Girthoffer, Omaha Athletic Club, second; Miss Katherine Wright, Iowa, third. Time—1m 15 3-5s.

220-Yard Swim for Men. (Senior)—Won by I. J. Klingaman, Iowa; A. L. Anderson, Omaha Athletic Club, second; M. E. Griffin, Iowa, third. Time—2m 41 1-5s.

60-Foot Plunge. (Junior)—Won by W. R. Hickox, Iowa; Loren Bane, Iowa, second; Leroy Lucas, Omaha Athletic Club, third. Time—26s.

100-Yard Swim for Men. (Junior)—Won by John McClintock, University High; J. T. Goltman, Iowa, second; Edwin Gahow, Omaha Athletic Club, third. Time—1m 4 3-5s.

DRAKE GAME DATE CHANGED

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 2 (Special)—Iowa State College and Drake University are to meet at Ames, Feb. 21, in the second basketball game between the two quintets, which was originally scheduled for this city last night.

TWO NEW WORLD'S SWIMMING MARKS

Nine Central Association A. A. U. Champoinship Titles Decided—Weissmuller Stars

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Two world's records in one swimming race were established here last night by John Weissmuller of the Illinois Athletic Club. His performance featured a meet in which nine Central Association Amateur Athletic Union championship titles were decided. Miss Sybil Bauer of the I. A. C. came within a fifth of a second of her own world's record in the 100-yard back stroke.

Weissmuller clipped 4 4-5s. from his own record in the 500-yard central senior championship race by swimming it in 5m. 42s. An intermediate 440-yard race was clocked at 4m. 51 2-5s. This is 12 1-5s. better than the mark made recently by Richard Howell of the I. A. C., who was the only swimmer ever to take a record set by Weissmuller.

Without close competition Miss Bauer, for the second time within four weeks, failed to break her own mark of 1m. 15s., in the 100-yard backstroke. The shorter races are a hard test for her, as she performs best at the longer distances. Her race was for a Central senior championship.

Miss Minnie DeVry of the I. A. C. won the women's Central senior title in the 220-yard free-style race. She defeated Miss Louise Benson of the Milwaukee A. C. by swimming the distance in 3m. 10 3-5s. Miss DeVry also won the junior title in the 50-yard free-style race, her time being 31s.

The women's Central senior 440-yard relay fell to the Illinois A. C., with Miss Edna O'Connell, Miss Marjorie Imbs, Miss DeVry and Miss Bauer swimming. No time was taken. They defeated a team from the Milwaukee A. C.

Miss Peggy Williamson of the Milwaukee A. C. won a close race in the open 100-yard breast stroke. She defeated a club mate, Miss Annette Seifert and Miss Martha Kosina of Bielfus Natatorium, Chicago, in 1m. 29s.

E. A. Halvorsen of the Chicago Athletic Association added the Central senior indoor 10-foot springboard fancy diving title to his outdoor fancy and high diving championship. He defeated Walter Grandy of the Detroit Athletic Club, who was second, and Charles Rose of the I. A. C.

Another Chicago A. A. star, E. G. Eliott, won a close open 50-yard free style race from D. H. Kruger, formerly of Hawaii, in 24 3-5s. In an open 100-yard race, Peter Weissmuller, brother of John, defeated Kruger and Oliver Horn of the I. A. C. in 57s. The summary:

CENTRAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Women's Senior 220-Yard Free Style—Won by Miss Minnie DeVry, I. A. C.; Miss Louise Benson, M. A. C., second. Time—3m. 10 3-5s.

100-Yard Back Stroke—Won by Miss Sybil Bauer, I. A. C.; Miss Edna O'Connell, I. A. C., second. Time—1m. 15 1-5s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois Athletic Club (Miss Edna O'Connell, Miss Marjorie, Imbs, Miss Minnie DeVry, Miss Sybil Bauer); Milwaukee Athletic Club, second. No time announced.

Women's Junior 50-Yard Free Style—Won by Miss Minnie DeVry, I. A. C.; Miss Marjorie Imbs, I. A. C., second; Miss Miriam Wheeland, I. A. C., third. Time—31s.

Men's Senior 500-Yard Free Style—Won by John Weissmuller, I. A. C.; James Shyrock, I. A. C., second; J. T. Miller, I. A. C., third. Time—5m. 42s. (New world's record. Intermediate 440-yard, 4m. 51 2-5s., new world's record.)

10-Foot Board Fancy Diving—Won by E. A. Halvorsen, C. A. A.; Walter Grandy, Detroit A. C., second; Charles Rose, I. A. C., third.

Men's Junior 400-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois A. C. (Floyd Town, Bonner Miller, Hugo Miller, Oliver Horn); Jewish People's Institute, second. Time—4m. 13 1-5s.

220-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by B. E. Peterson, C. A. A.; C. T. Blankley, I. A. C., second. Time—3m. 10 3-5s.

Water Polo—Illinois A. C. defeated Chicago A. A., 12 to 3.

U. S. Class B Squash in the Fourth Round

Leading Players Have Little Difficulty in Advancing

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Fourth round matches were scheduled for today at the Harvard Club in the United States Class B squash tennis championship tournament of 1923. Four of the eight matches in this round were completed yesterday with the leading players having little difficulty in winning. R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, eliminated E. C. Huntington, D. K. E. Club, in straight games, and G. L. Smith, Yale Club leader, put out his club mate, H. P. Davison, in the third round. Others who reached the round before the semifinals were A. S. Moses, Columbia University Club, the surprise of the tourney, H. S. Thorne, the ambidextrous player of the D. K. E. Club, and D. McK. Blodget, another Yale Club player. The summary:

UNITED STATES CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Third Round

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated R. L. Farrelly, Princeton Club, 15—9, 15—7.

W. C. Becker, D. K. E. Club, defeated N. J. Smith, Yale Club, by default.

R. H. George, D. K. E. Club, defeated R. B. Haines, Columbia University Club, 18—16, 15—6.

G. L. Smith, Yale Club, defeated H. P. Davison, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—4.

Fourth Round

H. S. Thorne, D. K. E. Club, defeated F. B. Lund Jr., Harvard Club, 15—11, 15—6.

D. McK. Blodgett, Yale Club, defeated M. Minetti, New York A. C., 15—13, 15—5.

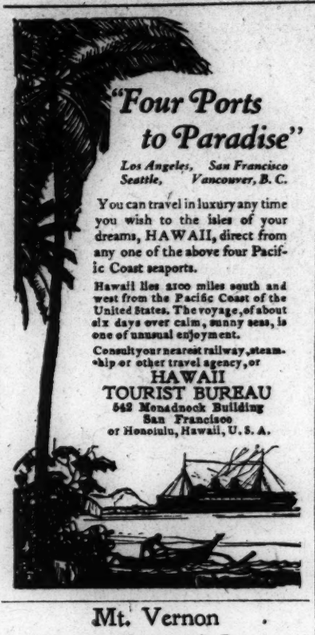
R. C. Rand, Harvard Club, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., D. K. E. Club, 15—10, 15—4.

A. S. Moses, Columbia University Club, defeated W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard Club, 15—12, 4—15, 18—16.

BASEBALL HEARING HELD

Advocates and opponents of Sunday professional baseball to which an admission would be charged were given a hearing before the Committee on Legal Affairs at the State House, yesterday afternoon. J. H. Logue spoke for his bill. Several supported while others opposed. J. A. Collier's House Bill No. 754, for the licensing of ball players, the regulation of games by the State and the prohibiting of gambling was given a 10-minute hearing. He was the only one who spoke on his bill, and it is believed that it will be reported unfavorably.

TOURS and TRAVEL



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Chicago .....Mar. 8 May 26 June 30
La Savoie ....Apr. 7 May 5 June 2
N. Y.—Vigo (Spain)—Bordeaux
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YOUNG PLAYERS FOR RED SOX, SAYS CHANCE

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 2—Young players, who will do their best at all times, will represent the Boston club of the American League this year, according to Manager Frank L. Chance, who is here arranging his business preparatory to leaving for the east Feb. 14.

"It is my intention to build up a club of youngsters," said Chance. "Veterans might help me a little, but I will have to have the young players to win the pennant. It takes a club of youngsters some time to get playing together, and I believe the Red Sox will make a great fight the last of the season."

ROBERTSON RETURNS CONTRACT

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Charles Robertson, Chicago American League Baseball Club pitcher, who in his first season in fast company, last year, pitched a no-hit, no-run game, today verified reports he is a holdout, but denied rumors that he intended to jump to semi-professional baseball. Robertson said the contract tendered him provided for an increase of $100 over his last year's salary, and that he had turned it back with a request that another cipher be added to the raise. Robertson, during the off-season is a bond salesman here.

RAYNOLDS LEADS WITH THREE WINS

Meets J. H. Shoemaker, Present Champion, in Final Game of Amateur Billiard Tourney

AMATEUR POCKET-BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	HR	PC
E. F. Raynolds, New York	3	0	31	1.000
C. A. Vaughn, Chicago	3	1	28	.750
J. H. Shoemaker, New York	2	1	24	.666
W. J. Harworth, Cleveland	1	3	17	.250
Humboldt Foss, New York	0	4	11	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—E. F. Raynolds of New York is today enjoying a clear lead of three victories and no defeats, as the result of yesterday's games in the pocket-billiard championship of the Amateur Billiards Players' Association, by defeating C. A. Vaughn of Chicago by a score of 125 to 87, while Vaughan in turn defeated J. H. Shoemaker of the New York Athletic Club, the present champion, 125 to 94, in the evening contest.

This is the first time the present champion has been defeated in competition for two years, when C. E. Patterson, also of Chicago, defeated him in this same championship. He has a chance to retain his honors, however, as he will meet Raynolds in the final match this evening, and, if victorious, will form a triple tie with Raynolds and Vaughn, which will be played off next week.

Shoemaker was far below his usual form yesterday, and missed many easy shots by narrow margins, especially in the later frames of the contest, while Vaughn improved in his play, as the champion fell behind. The match by frames:

C. A. Vaughn—10 0 10 0 6 11 10 10 9 1 12 4 13 13 3 13 2—127. Scratches—2. High Run—15. Average—3 20-35.

J. H. Shoemaker—4 14 4 14 8 3 4 4 4 13 2 10 1 1 11 1—98. Scratches—4. High Run—16. Average—2 24-35. Referee—W. J. Ryan.

The above game finished Vaughn's play for the title, except in the event of a tie, and the other two contestants, W. J. Harworth and Humboldt Foss, also finished their matches yesterday, when Harworth, the champion of Ohio, won from Foss by a score of 125 to 84. Neither showed high-class pocket billiards, and each was content to play leisurely without exerting his best endeavors. The match by frames:

W. J. Harworth—8 9 7 13 3 9 11 4 12 8 7 8 9 8 6 7—129. Scratches—4. High Run—12.

Humboldt Foss—6 5 7 1 11 5 3 10 2 6 7 6 5 6 8—88. Scratches—4. High Run—11. Referee—W. J. Ryan.

The Raynolds-Vaughn match in the afternoon was a very interesting and exciting one. Vaughn won the first frame; but Raynolds assumed the lead at the end of the second and held it until the tenth, when Vaughn was leading 73 to 67. Soon after this Raynolds ran up a high run of 31, the best of the tournament to date, and this was too much for Vaughn to overcome. The match by frames:

E. F. Reynolds—4 11 8 9 11 7 1 14 0 2 6 14 14 6 14 5—126. Scratches—1. Average—6 5-24. High Run—31.

C. A. Vaughn—10 3 6 5 3 7 13 0 14 13 8 0 0 8 0 x—89. Scratches—2. Average—3 15-24. High Run—15.

Harry Kasky Takes Saranac Lake Meet

Charles Jewtraw Still Has Big Lead in Adirondack Cup Series

ADIRONDACK GOLD CUP STANDING

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C. P. Gorman, St. John	180
Richard Donovan, Johnson City	150
Harry Kasky, Chicago	150
E. L. Corcoran, Johnson City	70
Valentine Bialis, Lake Placid	60
Paul Forsman, New York	30
A. J. Nuhfer, Johnson City	20
William Steinmetz, Chicago	20
Edward Gloster, Toronto	20
Frank Garnett, St. John	15
Emery Stephenson, Toronto	10
Robert Hearn, Brooklyn	10
Edward Reed, Chicago	10
William Murphy, New York	5

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 2—The honor of winning the third meet of the Adirondack gold cup skating championship series fell to Harry Kasky, Chicago, yesterday, when he skated his way to the fourth successive victory on Pontiac rink, winning both the 440-yard and three-mile races. C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. B., trailed Kasky over the tape in the 440-yard event, taking second place in the meet. Richard Donovan, Johnson City, who finished second in the three-mile race, placed third. Kasky's point total for this meet was 150. Gorman scored 80 and Donovan 40.

Kasky's victory puts him in a third-place tie with Donovan in the Adirondack Gold Cup series point scores, which Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid, heads with a total of 330. Gorman has 180 points and Kasky and Donovan 150 each. The fourth and final meet of the Adirondack Gold Cup series will be held at Lake Placid on Feb. 8, 9 and 10.

Gorman lost the 440-yard race to Kasky in a fast sprint in the final lap after leading the field throughout the event. The Chicago skater won by inches in the time of 38 2-5s. Robert Hearn, Brooklyn, was third.

William Steinmetz, Chicago, similarly lost the three-mile race to Kasky, when his final sprint ended in a fall which kept him from even placing. Kasky skated well back of the field until the bell lap, then came up rapidly, passing Steinmetz as he fell, and leading Donovan and Edward Reed, Chicago, over the finish line. His time was 8m. 55 3-5s. A snowstorm made the track heavy.

The Canadian championship races at Montreal drew the attention of the skaters, who began leaving Saranac Lake last night to be ready for the Dominion contests today and tomorrow. Many of them then will go to Binghamton, Feb. 4 and 5, for the national races, which were transferred from Chicago, and will continue on to Lake Placid for the Adirondack Gold Cup finals. The summary of yesterday's races:

440-Yard Race—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; C. P. Gorman, St. John, N. B., second; Robert Hearn, Brooklyn, third. Time—38 2-5s.

Three-Mile Race—Won by Harry Kasky, Chicago; Richard Donovan, Johnson City, second; Edward Reed, Chicago, third. Time—8m 55 3-5s.

Miss Collett Fails to Defeat Mrs. Fox

Belleair Heights, Fla., Feb. 2

THE best round of golf Miss Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., women's golf champion of the United States, was capable of offering failed to save her from defeat by Mrs. C. F. Fox, veteran golfer of Huntingdon Valley, here yesterday.

The match between Miss Collett and Mrs. Fox, said to have been one of the most brilliant ever played on the Belleair course, was the final of the annual January tournament here. The round was hard-fought and close, Mrs. Fox winning by a narrow margin with a card of 79, while Miss Collett's score was 80, with one hole approximated.

Mrs. Fox's victory in match play was 2 and 1. Odds very much in favor of the loser at the start failed to affect the final score, since Mrs. Fox, it appeared, had lengthened the distance of her tee shots of late.

Mrs. Fox even surpassed the champion on one or two occasions on a good tee shot, much to the surprise of everyone. That added renewed enthusiasm.

Several times when Miss Collett hit one of her very best straight drives far down the course, it was noticeable that Mrs. Fox's ball was close behind.

HOLDERNESS WINS PRESIDENT'S PUTTER

British Amateur Champion Defeats a Strong Field of Golfers for the Historic Implement

RYE, Eng., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence)—In the face of strong opposition from past and present-day university golfers, E. W. E. Holderness, British amateur champion, recently won for the fourth time in succession the Oxford and Cambridge Society's annual competition for the President's Putter—an historic implement originally belonging to one Hugh Kirkaldy, who putted sufficiently well with it to win the open championship more than 30 years ago. From Kirkaldy, whose brother, it will be remembered, caddied for the Prince of Wales when the latter played himself in as captain of the Royal and Ancient Club last year, the club went to John Low, and he in his turn handed it on to the Oxford and Cambridge G. S. as a perpetual trophy. The ball used by the winner in the final is attached by a silver chain to the putter, which itself is kept in the clubhouse at Rye.

The first outstanding happening in this year's tournament was the defeat of R. H. Wethered by O. C. Bristowe, a member of Oxford University's team in 1914. As happens at some time to every golfer, Wethered had himself to play as well as his opponent. First he hooked slightly, then he began to slice, whilst on top of all came two disastrous stymies. In the third round, Bristowe ran against the present Cambridge captain, H. K. Goadby. A victory by 4 and 3 let him into the semi-final round, where he encountered C. J. H. Tolley, the latter having won a great third-round battle with D. F. Ranson at the nineteenth hole. Tolley overcame Bristowe after considerable difficulty by 2 up, meanwhile Capt. A. G. Pearson fell victim, like H. E. Le Bas, J. S. Ireland, and E. Smith before him, to the prowess of Holderness.

The stage was then cleared for a final between two "master" golfers. As it happened, Tolley's gigantic driving was outweighed by the precision of his opponent through and on the green, and Holderness ultimately won by two holes. It was a fine match.

Washington Square Fencers Successful

Win Match at Epée, for Juniors, for the Stoll Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Duelling sword fencers from the Washington Square Fencers' Club, winners last year, were again successful in the team competition at epée, for junior fencers, for the Stoll Cup, last night at the Fencers' Club. In the final round they defeated the New York Athletic Club, and J. Sanford Saltus Fencing Club of the French Young Men's Christian Association.

Two of last year's Washington Square team, Pieter Mijer and D. D. C. Vernon-Webb, were again representatives of the Greenwich Village organization, but the third place was filled by D. D. Waldhous, in place of Nikolas Muray.

The New York Athletic Club was represented by Curtis Shears, J. B. Reeves and L. H. Weld; the Fencers' Club by Rene Peroy, Harold Van Buskirk and A. P. Walker Jr.; Columbia University by F. W. Huber, P. F. Farley and H. F. Bloomer, and the Saltus Club by H. E. Twyeffort, L. B. Bresson and G. Reinherr Jr. were the other contestants.

In the first match Washington Square defeated Columbia 5 to 1, then disposed of the Saltus representatives, 6 to 3. Meantime New York A. C. had won from Fencers' Club, 4 to 2. In the final match the score was 5 matches to 3.

ANDOVER NAMES RELAY

ANDOVER, Mass., Feb. 2 (Special)—After weeks of hard work on the board track the Phillips Andover Academy relay team has been chosen by Coach R. E. Shepard, consisting of R. B. Allen '23, C. D. Borah '25, W. A. Hutchinson '23, P. F. Rhines '23, and W. Paxton '25, who will act as alternate. Not a single man of the present combination was a member of the aggregation which won such a notable victory over Exeter last year when ex-Capt. R. G. Allen '22, who is starring on the Harvard freshman, starting with a 10-yard handicap to overcome, easily defeated S. Swede '23 of Exeter in one of the greatest races ever staged between the two schools.

Yale Club Champion of Squash Tennis

Wins Eight Straight Victories in Class A—Harvard Second

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING (Class A)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale Club	8	0	1.000
Harvard Club	5	3	.625
Princeton Club	3	5	.375
Columbia University Club	2	6	.250
Crescent A. C.	2	6	.250

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—For the second time in the competition which started in 1910, Yale Club is today enjoying the title of Class A team champion of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association, having won that honor yesterday with a clean record of eight straight victories for the season by defeating Crescent Athletic Club in six matches and securing the other one by default. The other time Yale won the title was in 1918-19. The Harvard Club, 1921-22 champions was second.

The Princeton Club took third place in the competition, by winning a victory from the Columbia University Club, by the close margin of 4 matches to 3, the result depending on the final contest, in which the veteran, J. C. Neeley, for Princeton, proved too skillful for W. M. Lee, the former basketball star at Columbia University.

T. R. Coward, the national champion, was the leader for the Yale Club throughout the season, and in his final match disposed of R. E. Fink, the Crescent star, who had defeated him in an earlier match, by the impressive score of 15—11, 12—15, 15—3. The champion, as usual, depended on his speed for victory, and seemed to have recovered from the tendency toward wildness that showed itself occasionally during the season. Three others of the victors were the famous football combination—D. M. Bomeisler, O. L. Guernsey, and C. T. Cooney. The summary:

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated R. E. Fink, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 12—15, 15—3.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Crescent A. C., by default.

D. M. Bomeisler, Yale Club, defeated C. W. Dingee, Crescent A. C., 15—10, 17—16.

Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated Andrew Baxter Jr., Crescent A. C., 10—15, 15—4, 15—9.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated H. V. Crawford, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 10—15, 15—12.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, Crescent A. C., 15—6, 15—8.

C. T. Cooney, Yale Club, defeated Donald Bellows, Crescent A. C., 15—11, 15—8.

Jay Gould was not playing for the Columbia University Club and this had its effect on the result of the other contest. Most of the younger players of the team also were absent and the veterans substituted showed signs of going back. Columbia led at one stage, 3 to 2, but J. C. McKibbin and J. C. Neeley took the other matches for Princeton. The summary:

A "player," Princeton Club, defeated Edouard Livre, Columbia University Club, 15—5, 15—9.

Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 5—15, 18—16, 15—9.

O. S. Greene, Princeton Club, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15—4, 12—15, 15—12.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, defeated Basil Harris, Princeton Club, 15—4, 12—15, 15—12.

M. L. Cornell, Columbia University Club, defeated J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, 9—15, 15—10, 15—9.

J. C. McKibbin, Princeton Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia University Club, 15—9, 12—15, 15—4.

J. C. Neely, Princeton Club, defeated W. M. Lee, Columbia University Club, 15—10, 15—6.

NATIONAL MEET TRANSFERRED

Chicago Ice Skating Program Goes to Endicott, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Feb. 2—The Chicago program of the National Ice Skating Championship Races will be transfered to Endicott practically intact, entrants, officials, medals and events, when the meet opens Sunday afternoon. Champion speed skaters from the United States and Canada will asemble for the events, while a bevy of women experts and fancy skaters also are in competition on the program. William Bratton, Pittsburgh, vice-president of the International Union, will be referee, and W. C. Fischer, Binghamton, is in charge of arrangements.

Following are the entrants: Fred Buendgen, William Steinmetz, Rulian Steinmetz, Roy McWhirter, Harry Kasky, Edward Reed, Robert Reed, all of Chicago; Joseph Moore, Paul Forsman, William Murphy, Wesley Becker, Leslie Boyd, all of New York; Robert Hearn, Brooklyn; Richard Donovan, E. I. Corcoran, Alfred Neuhfer, Endicott; Tony Hollander, Milwaukee; Herman Pereleberg, Cleveland; Edward Gloster, Emery Stephenson, Toronto; Frank Garnett, Murray Bell, Charles Gorman, St. John's, N. B.; Valentine Bialis, Charles Jewtraw, Lake Placid; Orlie Green, Saranac Lake, and Russell Wheeler, Montreal. The women entered include: Miss Gladys Robinson, Miss Elsie Muller, Miss Rose Johnson, Miss Hattie Doose and Miss Hilda Ruckert.

The events Sunday afternoon are the 220-yard, three-quarter mile and one-mile races, Monday's events, which probably will be held at night, are the half-mile, 440-yard and three-mile contests.

CLASS B SQUASH RACQUETS

Play continued today at the Union Boat Club, where the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association Class B championship tournament is being conducted. Only one match was played yesterday, which was won by A. O. Barker, Union Boat Club, over his club mate F. Parkman, 15—11, 15—12, 15—13. It has been decided that the first round must be completed by Tuesday and the second round a week from today. Semifinals and finals will be played at the Union Boat Club courts, preliminary matches wherever the respective contestants agree.

INDIAN EVANGELISTS TOUR

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—An Indian choir from Alaska now on an evangelistic tour of northern British Columbia and southern Alaska has created a favorable impression here. The Indians, who are a high type of native and deeply religious, have good voices and some of them are excellent speakers.

YALE HAS LARGE FENCING SQUAD

Coach Grasson Has Excellent Championship Material for Development This Season

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2 (Special)—Coming as the result of an increased interest in fencing everywhere, the sport at Yale University has received an impetus that has made the Yale fencing team one of the most important of the winter sport teams. Although the season has not yet formally begun, a squad of 80 men has been reporting daily to Coach Grasson.

This is Coach Grasson's second year with Yale. He was formerly an instructor in fencing in the Belgian Army.

Members of the team will enter in the individual contests held by the New York Athletic Club during the season.

There are two new features arranged by Manager W. C. Briggs '23, in the schedule this year. They include the triangular meet with Cornell and the United States Military Academy and the southern trip, on which four meets will be held in two days.

With the large squad under the leadership of Capt. R. W. Davenport '23, excellent championship material is being developed. Besides Davenport, from last year's foil team, there is a large number of last season's veterans. These include S. G. Huntington Jr. '24, who fenced No. 2 in the foil team and won fifth place in the intercollegiates; W. C. Kernan '23, an excellent saber man, and L. B. Riley '24, who won a majority of his epée bouts in the intercollegiates. The university will be greatly hampered by the loss by graduation of Captain Walker, the junior foil title holder, and J. H. Hanway, who fenced No. 1 in the saber team. Seth Hastings '25 and H. J. Boulton '25 will be strong contenders for the saber and epée teams this year. A. J. Kelsey '25 took third place in the individual novice foil contest held in New York on Jan. 22, and will be a strong contender for the foil team, but he will be strongly pushed by M. L. Oliver '25.

In order to determine the make-up for the teams in the three weapons—foil, saber, and epée—Coach Grasson is holding a series of weekly contests every Saturday. At the present time Captain Davenport is the holder of the university foil title; Huntington is first in the epée, and Boulton holds the saber championship.

Because of the large freshman squad, it has been necessary to assign Tuesdays and Thursdays for freshman practice exclusively. Members of the varsity squad have been detailed to assist the coach in teaching the new men the various lunges and parries, for as a rule the members of the squad have had no experience in fencing before coming to the university. D. C. Long '25 is the only member who has had any previous experience. Coach Grasson, however, has been unusually successful in handling new men, and many of the freshmen are able to press the varsity men exceedingly hard in a bout. R. D. Elwell, A. L. Michel, and J. Davenport, a brother of the varsity captain, have all been doing well in practice, but little of the actual ability of the men will be known until a freshman contest has been held.

One distinctive feature of the Yale fencing activities this year has been the organization of a Fencers' Club. It is designed to train and send men to the individual contests held in New York, and also to continue fencing practice after the dual meet season is closed. The club has devised a series of rankings by which the best ability of the members is determined. Any member on the list may challenge any other member ahead of him, and takes his higher place if he succeeds in winning. The present officers of the club are R. W. Davenport '23, president; S. G. Huntington Jr. '24, vice-president, and W. C. Briggs '23, secretary-treasurer. The Yale varsity schedule follows:

Feb. 10—Massachusetts Institute of Technology at New Haven; 22—Dartmouth College at New Haven; 24—United States Military Academy and Cornell at West Point.

March 9—Columbia University at New York and University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 10—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis and Washington Fencers' Club at Washington; 31—Harvard University at New Haven.

April 5 and 6—Intercollegiate Fencing Association meet at New York.

B. H. C. WINS GAME IN EXTRA PERIOD

Hutchinson Stars, Scores Tying Goal and Later Brings Victory

UNITED STATES AMATEUR HOCKEY ASSOCIATION (Eastern Division)

Boston A. A.	5	0	1.000
St. Nicholas A. C.	3	2	.600
*Westminster H. C.	2	2	.500
Boston H. C.	3	4	.429
Victorias	1	2	.333
Canadian Club	0	4	.000

* Expelled from League.

The reappearance of Raymond Skilton at left defense helped the Victoria Hockey Club last night, but not sufficiently to win, for the Boston Hockey Club took the measure of the Victorias by the score of 5 to 4 in an overtime period at the Boston Arena. The outcome of the game causes the teams to exchange positions in the eastern standing of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, B. H. C. being the team to move up.

J. G. Hutchinson, center for the B. H. C., tied the score with but a second to go in the third period, taking the puck from B. F. Healy, left defense for the Victorias, in front of the goal. It was Hutchinson also who scored in the overtime period, winning the game.

The game was clean and fast at times, while at other times it seemed to lag. The two teams were evenly matched and played hard all the time, although many chances to score were lost by each. The B. H. C. was weakened by the loss of G. A. Percy in the forward line and L. A. Langley in goal. Hutchinson and J. M. Martin, left wing, gave a good account of themselves, as did the outer defense for the B. H. C. C. D. Williams, right wing, and Capt. F. A. Synnott, center for the Victorias, were the stars of that team.

The first two periods the B. H. C. shaded the Victorias in playing hockey and assumed a 2-to-1 lead. In the third period the latter opened a fast attack and drove through the former time after time, scoring three goals for a lead, but could not retain it when the B. H. C. took advantage of two openings and once again tied the score. The teams decided to play a 10-minute overtime period, in which the B. H. C. scored the winning point early in the period, when Hutchinson scored his third goal of the evening, this time on a pass from Capt. Joseph Stubbs. The summary:

B. H. C.	VICTORIAS
Martin, lw	rw, Williams
Hutchinson, c	c, Synnott
Scott, Marshall, rw	lw, Conley, Murphy
Bright, ld	rd, J. Healy, B. Healy
Stubbs, rd	ld, Skilton
Gorham, g	g, Donahue

Score—Boston Hockey Club 5, Victoria Hockey Club 4. Goals—Hutchinson 3, Scott, Bright for the B. H. C.; Williams 2, Synnott 2 for the Victorias. Referees—Ernest Doody and Donald Sands. Time—Three 15m. periods and one 10m. overtime period.

N. Y. RELEASES TWO PLAYERS

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The New York American League Club yesterday released two players to Southern Association clubs, Manley Llewellyn, a pitcher, was sent to Atlanta under an optional agreement, while Edward Neusel, an outfielder, was released outright to Nashville. Contracts were mailed by the Yankees to 28 players, including all of last year's regulars, except G. H. Ruth and C. W. Mays, both of whom have hold-over contracts for 1923.

RUBBER SCHEDULE THE SAME

LONDON, Feb. 1—The Colonial Office announces that there is no change in the percentage of rubber production for the quarter beginning Feb. 1, which remains at 60 per cent.

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CANADIAN FREIGHT RATES

VANCOUVER, Jan. 23 (Special Correspondence)—Sir Henry Thornton, chairman of the National Railway, in an address to members of the Vancouver Board of Trade in dealing with the question of railway rates, said that he sympathized with Vancouver's ambition to export large quantities of wheat grown in the prairie provinces. He did not think that the Crow's Nest Railway rates deal made between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Government 25 years ago should be the determining basis for rates in Canada today. Freight rates should be based upon sound economic and scientific principles.

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TRAFFIC ON RAILWAY SYSTEMS CURTAILED IN SOUTH IRELAND

Irregulars Destroy Track and Rolling Stock—Public Refuse Risk of Travel

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 9—The economic problems produced in Ireland by the continued irregular opposition to the Free State Government are becoming increasingly insistent. Apart altogether from the expense to the State of maintaining armed forces for the suppression of the rebels, the campaign of destruction carried on by the latter is producing a very serious situation. The railways have been especially hard hit.

Two of the southern Irish railway systems, the Great Southern & Western and the Midland Great Western, extend into what may be described as the permanently disturbed areas of the south and west counties. These lines have suffered not only from actual destruction of their track, rolling stock, and premises, but also from an almost complete cessation of traffic on certain parts of their systems. The public is not inclined to travel or to dispatch goods by train in face of the daily "hold-ups" by Republican bands. As a net result, the railways, after a year of struggling, find it impossible to carry on except at a loss.

Service Restricted

The Great Southern & Western has threatened to close down its system, and all the southern lines have greatly restricted their service and discontinued the service on certain sections of their lines. The railways are exercising every possible economy; for instance, the Great Southern & Western have closed down their works at Inchicore, on the western edge of the city of Dublin, thus adding to the problem of unemployment. It is known that some of the men thus thrown out of work have joined the ranks of the irregulars.

Obviously the Free State Government cannot allow a cessation of railway traffic. Not only would such a disaster spell ruin for the country, but military operations against the rebels would be greatly hampered. The Government, therefore, made an offer to the Great Southern & Western that if they would continue operations they would subsidize their losses to the extent of a maximum of £12,000 a week. This subsidy was to cover actual working expenses only. It was not to provide for the payment of a dividend of any kind whatever on any form of stock, ordinary, preferred or debenture. It is freely stated in Dublin that this limitation was largely due to the attitude of the Labor members of the Dail.

Pressure on Government

The directors of the Great Southern & Western, after discussion with the members of the Government, refused the offer, on the ground that it would mean ruin to their shareholders, who would not only be deprived of their dividends, but would be faced with a depreciation in securities which would involve them in immediate financial difficulties. Rather than accept an offer which would entail such results, they determined to make a last effort to carry on, concentrating on such services as still proved remunerative, and reducing the remainder to the barest minimum. At the same time they have suggested a system of payment of immediate compensation by the Government for all losses they may incur through the direct action of the irregulars, such as destruction of bridges, and so forth. They, in common with the rest of the Irish railways, long ago gave notice that they will accept goods for conveyance only at the owners' risk.

It being one of the main objects of the irregulars to prove that the general prosperity of the country cannot be obtained without their consent, their campaign against the public utility companies and the railways in particular is being intensified.

By this means they can bring great pressure to bear upon the Government. Either the latter will be compelled to subsidize the companies to the extent of several thousand pounds a week, or the large class of railway shareholders will be ruined, and will blame the Government for the disaster which overtakes them. In either case the result would be to strengthen the demand for some sort of agreement between the Government and the irregulars which would give the latter some share in the affairs of the country in exchange for peace.

A Wave of Optimism

The railway crisis has come at a time when commerce and industry outside the "permanently disturbed areas" show, on the surface at least, a greater measure of activity than they have known for 10 years. The reason for this is not easy to define. There is no doubt that the ratification of the treaty by the Dail a year ago originated a wave of optimism among a large section of the Irish people. They believed that at last the country would settle down to a period of peace, and that peace would bring back the old prosperity. They did not anticipate that the opponents of the treaty would adopt a course of action directly opposed to the welfare of their country. As a first result of this optimism, considerable sums of money, held abroad, mainly in America and England, during the period of strife, found their way back into the Irish banks, and through them to the national industries.

It must always be remembered that Ireland is a wholly agricultural country, and that there is a constant demand for her products. During the past year the conditions throughout a large part of the country have been more favorable for agriculture than for a long time past. Those "on the run" or interned have in many cases returned to their farms, and the local collecting centers and markets are free from military occupation.

The country in consequence displays a curious paradox. The incidence of taxation which will eventually be necessary to meet the expenses of the Government in combating the operations of the irregulars has not yet reached the population as a whole, and while the Government and the bigger public utility companies are feeling the pinch, agriculture and the industries depending upon it are more prosperous than has been the case for some years past. How long this situation will last it is impossible to say, but it is clear that sooner or later some equalization of the burden between the Government and the individual will have to be made. Not until this has been done can any real estimate be made of the true national position.

ITALY LOOKS FOR OUTLET FOR EXCESS POPULATION

Present Restrictive Laws of Other Nations Interfere With Emigration Which Rapid Growth Makes Normal

By DR. B. M. TIPPLE.

In Italy emigration has long been one of the most serious economic problems. It has been the custom to divide the currents of Italian emigration into transoceanic (to the Americas, South Africa, Eastern Asia and the Pacific lands) and continental (to European and other countries of the Mediterranean basin). Official documents also use the terms "Permanent Emigration" and "Temporary Emigration."

Continental emigration usually includes those who go to the Asiatic and African lands of the Mediterranean basin as well as to various countries of the continent; while those emigrants who go to Eastern Asia or South Africa are included among the transoceanic. Permanent emigration includes all those who are absent from the fatherland for at least three or four years.

Temporary emigration is an extension of the internal migrations common to agricultural laborers. That is, numbers leave Italy regularly each year for definite seasonal work.

There are several periods of climax in Italian emigration. The river was at its height between 1900 and 1916, reaching more than half a million in 1906; that is, 160 emigrants for every 10,000 inhabitants.

Emigration Seemingly Natural

In the years that emigration rose from 100,000 to 500,000 annually, the population increased from 27,000,000 to 33,500,000. The population of Italy steadily augments. Emigration, therefore, cannot be stopped abruptly without profoundly disturbing the economic life of the country. As I write, the unemployed number 600,000.

Transoceanic emigration is more than half the total. The United States has absorbed about 80 per cent of this, and the rest has gone mostly to Argentina, Brazil and Canada.

Just now Italian emigration to Brazil would increase rapidly if the Italian peasant were treated more humanely on the Brazilian ranches. There is a continual stream of wailing from those who already have sought work there.

France Is Important Market

France remains the most important continental market for Italian labor, and it looks as if its importance would increase as the work of reconstruction is taken up. In July, 1920, the funds for reconstruction began to lessen, and the work slowed up. The continuation of this work is linked with the favorable solution of the problem of reparations.

Switzerland is a very restricted market for Italian labor and still further restricting measures are foreseen.

Previous to the war Germany furnished work for more than 200,000 Italian laborers. But the whole situation there must take on a much brighter aspect before Italian emigration can look hopefully in that direction. Should the Neckar River project be started, Italian labor might find an opening in that enterprise.

Stopped by the war, the currents of Italian emigration to North America took up their course in 1920 so tumultuously and with such intensity as to render a reaction inevitable. The reaction took the form of the law of April, 1921, which limited the annual emigration of Italians to the United States to 42,000 with a monthly limit of 3600. In June, 1921, the law came into force with sharply restricting results to Italy, for that country is a land of rapidly growing population and poor capitalization.

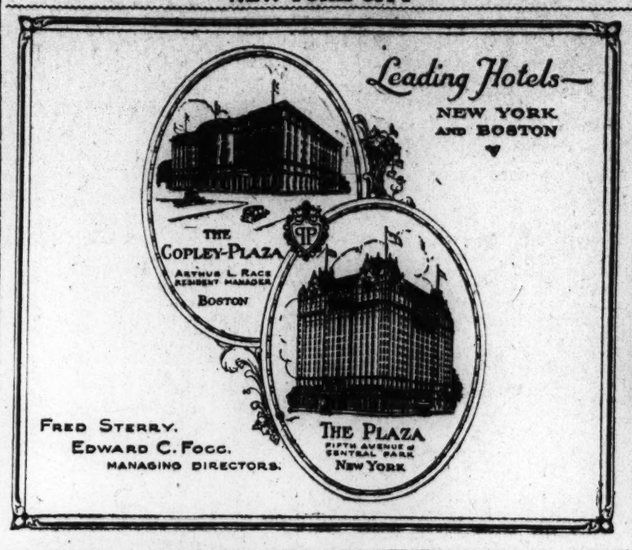
American shipping interests, damaged by the reduction of the number of immigrants, are seeking to better their situation by securing passage of laws which would insure them a monopoly for the transportation of emigrants from European to United States ports. A law has already been prepared under whose operation the visé of American consulates abroad would be placed only on the passports of those emigrants who had tickets on American ships. This would apply to 50 per cent of the emigrants of seaboard nations and 100 per cent of the emigrants from inland nations.

VANCOUVER INVITES PRESIDENT

VANCOUVER, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Through formal channels the Mayor, C. E. Tisdall of this city has invited President Harding to visit Vancouver on the occasion of his proposed trip to Alaska in May or June. Mr. Tisdall received unofficial information that the President proposes to travel to the north either on the Mayflower, the Presidential yacht, or on a United States battleship and forthwith issued the invitation through Frederick Ryder, American Consul-General here, and the Federal Department of State, Ottawa.

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK CITY



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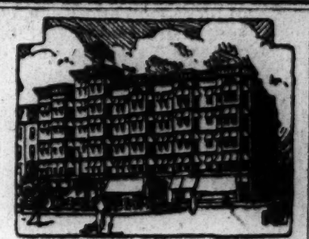

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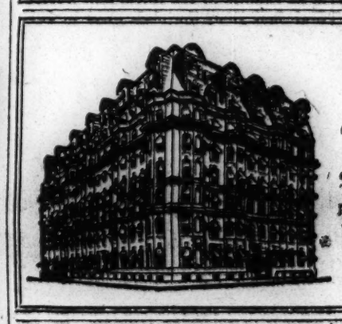

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OIL, STEEL AND FOOD SHARES ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Improved Tone in New York Stock Market—Foreign Exchanges Up

A firm tone prevailed at the opening of today's New York stock market. Baldwin was pushed 1¼ points to 132¼, and most of the other industrial leaders, such as United States Steel, Studebaker, and the Standard Oil shares, moved to higher ground.

New high records for the year were established by Corn Products, Phillips Petroleum, and General Electric, the last named touching 188. Some of the coppers were slightly heavy.

Marked improvement in foreign exchange rates had a cheerful effect on sentiment, and initial gains were extended as trading progressed. The demand centered in oil, steel, and food shares, although a number of specialties made excellent gains.

Royal Dutch advanced 1⅜ and Pan-American, Texas Coal & Oil and General Asphalt moved up 1 to 1¼. Crucible, up 1, led the rise in steel shares. Gains of approximately a point also were registered by Punta Alegre Sugar, Corn Products, and Beechnut Packing. Fisher Body jumped 5¾ points to 158.

Coal-carrying railroad shares were in fair demand, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Delaware & Hudson and Erie 1st preferred each rising about a point.

Foreign exchanges opened firm. Demand sterling advanced ⅜c to $4.66⅜, and French francs jumped 19 points to 6.11 cents. Belgian francs advanced 32 points to 5.43, and German marks held steady around .0026 cents.

Prices Rise Briskly

With few exceptions prices continued to rise briskly during the morning, with the buying most effective in the oil, food, public utility, steel, equipment, motor and merchandising issues. Pressure against Virginia-Carolina Chemical forced that stock down 2¾ points. American Cotton Oil preferred dropped 2¼ and Pressed Steel Car 2 points. Fisher Body extended its gain to nearly 10 points, General Electric to 3 and Van Raalte Silk, American Beet Sugar, Baldwin, Pan American A and B, Beechnut, Postum Cereal and North American were up 2 to 2¼ points.

Call money opened at 4¾ per cent.

Prices having demonstrated their ability to advance in a convincing fashion, buying became more varied in the afternoon. Many shares which had not participated fully in the forenoon rise were bid up sharply, particularly Nash Motors, Marland Oil, and Macy. Corn Products climbed 2 to 132, and Baldwin sold nearly 4 points above yesterday's low figure.

Buying of Foreign Bonds

Heavy buying of foreign bonds, predicated on the marked improvement in foreign exchange, brought about another sharp recovery in French and Belgian issues in today's early bond dealings. Railroad mortgages also were in excellent demand. United States Government securities showed a slightly firmer tone.

Lyons 6s led the advance in foreign bonds, rising 2⅝ points, while French 7½s and 8s, Bordeaux 6s, Marseilles 6s, Seine 7s, and Belgian 6s and 7½s climbed 1½ to 2¼ points.

The outstanding strong spots in the railroad list were Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, New Haven 6s, Erie and Pennsylvania 4s and "Katy" 1st 4s, all up a point or more. Frisco 5s, series B, were heavy. Except for a point gain in Punta Alegre Sugar 7s, changes in the industrial group were limited to fractions.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

(Quotations to 2:15 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev close
Mar.	27.65	27.62	27.15	27.53	27.28
May	27.47	27.92	27.46	27.82	27.56
July	27.07	27.45	27.02	27.36	27.10
Oct.	24.88	25.17	24.85	25.04	24.98
Dec.	24.57	24.75	24.55	24.69	24.73

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev Close
Mar.	15.02	15.09	14.82	15.03	15.06
May	14.87	14.92	14.67	14.86	14.90
July	14.62	14.68	14.43	14.61	14.66
Oct.	13.65	13.67	13.46	13.57	13.68
Dec.	13.28	13.28	13.23	13.23	13.36
Jan.	13.08	13.15	13.08	13.15	..

Spots 15.28, down 29 points. Tone at close, steady. Sales, 5000 bales.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat:				
May	1.17¾	1.18½	1.17½	1.18⅛
July	1.12⅜	1.12⅝	1.12¼	1.12⅝
Sept.	1.09¾	1.10	1.09⅝	1.09⅞
Corn:				
May	.73⅞	.74⅜	.73⅜	.74¼
July	.73⅞	.74⅜	.73⅞	.74⅝
Sept.	.73⅞	.74⅝	.73⅝	.74⅝
Oats—				
May	.44⅞	.45	.44⅝	.44⅞
July	.42½	.42⅞	.42⅝	.42⅞
Sept.	.41¼	.41⅜	.41¼	.41½
Lard:				
May	11.35	11.37	11.27	11.30
July	11.47	11.47	11.37	11.40

b Bid.

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Alpha Mines	.08	.08	.08
Bay State Gas	.06	.05	.05
Black Hawk	.12	.10	.12
Boston Ely	.61	.55	.55
B Mont Corp	.11	.10	.10
Crystal Cop	1 1/16	1½	1 1/16
Eureka	.32	.31	.32
Gold Florence	.67	.67	.67
Gold Road	.31	.31	.31
Gold Devel	.35	.30	.30
Gold Deep	.19	.19	.19
Mutual	.25	.19	.21
Mineral Prod	2	2	2
do pf	10	10	10
New Dominion	.03	.03	.03
Nixon	.05	.05	.05
Ruby Cons	1¼	1¼	1¼
Shaw	1⅛	1½	1⅞
So. States Cons	.13	.13	.13
Superior O & G	.02	.02	.02
United Verde Ext	27½	27¼	27¼
Verde Central Copper	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Verde Mines	.62	.62	.62

COAL INDUSTRY PROFITS

LONDON, Feb. 2—For the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1922, British coal industry showed a net surplus of £2,907,681, representing a profit of 1s. 1d. a ton, compared with the June quarter deficit of £34,685, or a loss of 17d. a ton. The aggregate net costs were 17s. 2d. a ton, while pithead sales realized 18s. 3d.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 2	Last Feb. 1
Air Reduction	59	59¼	59	59¼	....
Ajax Rubber	13	13	13	13	12¾
Alaska Gold	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
Am Bk Nte Co	80	80	80	80	....
Allied Chem	74	74¾	74	74¾	73
Allis Chalm	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	46
Allis Chalm pf	95	95	95	95	....
Am Ag Chem	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾
Am Ag Ch pf	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
Am Beet Sug	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	....
Am Brake Sh	75	77	75	77	....
Am Can	82¼	83	82¼	82¾	82
Am Can pf	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	....
Am Car F pf	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	....
Am Chicle	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	....
Am Cot Oil	15¾	16	15	15½	16
Am Cot Oil pf	31	31	29	29	....
Am H & L pf	68	68	68	68	67¾
Am Ice	99	99¾	99	99¼	99¾
Am Inter Corp	25⅝	26¼	25⅝	25¾	25
Am La France	11½	11¾	11½	11½	11¾
Am Lin Oil	31¼	32⅝	31¼	32	....
Am Lin Oil pf	54	55¼	54	55¼	....
Am Loco	123	123⅝	123	123⅝	122
Am Loco pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	121
Am Metals	51½	51½	51½	51½	50¾
Am Radiator	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
Am R Mil pf wi	100	100	100	100	....
Am Saf Razor	7½	7½	7½	7½	8
Am Ship & Com	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	18½
Am Steel Fdys	36½	38⅜	36½	37⅝	36⅞
Am Sm & R	57	58½	57	58	57
Am Smelt pf	100	100⅛	100	100⅛	....
AmWW 6% pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	53¾
Am Sugar	77¾	78¼	77¾	78	77¾
Am Tel & Tel	122⅛	122¼	121⅞	122¼	121⅞
Am Woolen	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	95⅝
Anaconda	47½	47⅝	47½	47½	47¾
Ann Arbor pf	34	34	34	34	....
Assoc Dry Gds	67½	68⅛	67½	68¼	67½
Asso Oil	126⅝	127	126⅝	127	125⅞
Atl G & W I	19½	20	19½	20	19¾
Atl G & W I pf	14½	14½	14½	14½	15
Atl Birm & A	1½	1½	1½	1½	2
Atchison	101	101	101	101	100⅞
Atchison pf	90	90	89¾	89¾	89⅞
Austin Nich	31½	32	31½	32	32
Baldwin	131⅝	133¼	131⅝	132⅝	131
Balt & Ohio	47½	47¼	47	47⅛	46⅞
Barnsdall A	30¼	30½	30¼	30½	....
Beechnut Pac	66¼	68	66¼	66½	66
Beth Steel B	62	62¼	61¾	61¾	61½
Beth Stl 8% pf	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅛
Beth Stl cu pf	94	94	94	94	93½
B R T	11¾	11⅞	11¾	11¾	10⅞
Bklyn Edison	110	110½	109½	110½	109⅜
Bklyn Ed rts	3¾	4	3¾	3¾	3⅝
Bklyn Un Gas	125½	125½	123⅛	123⅛	125⅛
Burns BrosB	39	39	39	39	39
Butte Cop & Z	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
Butte & Sup	29½	30⅞	29½	30⅜	....
Caddo Cen Oil	7½	8⅜	7¾	8¼	....
Callahan Min	10	10¼	10	10	9¾
Cal Pack	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81
Cal Petrol	77⅝	79	77⅝	79	77⅝
Can Pac	143¼	143¼	142⅞	142⅞	143⅞
Cent Leather	33½	34¼	33⅞	34¼	33⅞
Cent Leath pf	70½	70⅞	70½	70⅞	70⅛
Cent R R N J	210	210	210	210	210
Cerro de Pasco	43½	44	43⅜	43⅝	43
Chandler Mot	64½	65¼	64⅛	64¾	63¼
Ches & Ohio	75	75	74½	74⅞	74⅝
Ches & Ohio pf	102	102	102	102	....
Chic & Alton	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
C E Ill new	32	34	32	33¼	32
Chi & E I pf	55	56½	55	56⅛	54¼
Chi Gt West pf	12½	12⅝	12½	12½	12¼
C M & St P	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	23¼
C M & St P pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	37⅞	37⅞
Chi & N W	81½	81¾	81⅛	81⅛	80⅞
Chic & N W pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	....
Chi Pneu T	85	86	85	85¾	85
C R I & Pac	34½	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	33⅞
C R I & P 7% pf	92½	93	92½	93	....
Chile Copper	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29½	29⅛
Chino Copper	25½	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25
Col Gas	108¼	109⅝	108	109⅛	108
Comp-Tab-Rec	71½	72½	71½	72⅛	....
Con Gas new	67	67⅝	66⅞	67⅛	67
Consol Textile	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11
Cont Can wi	48¾	49	48¾	49	48¾
Cont Can pf	106	106	106	106	....
Cont Motors	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	9⅛
Corn Products	130	132	130	132⅛	127⅞
Corn Prod pf	120½	120½	120⅛	120½	....
Cosden Co	54⅝	55	54⅛	54⅝	54
Cosden pf	108	108	108	108	107⅝
Crucible	71⅞	72⅞	71⅞	72⅞	71¾
Cuba Cane	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
Cuba C S pf	39½	41	39½	41	39⅞
Cuban Am Sug	25½	26⅝	25½	26	25⅞
Cuba Am S pf	101	101	101	101	....
Davison Chem	29⅜	30	29⅛	29⅞	29⅞
Del & Hud	116	116½	116	116½	....
Del Lac & W	127½	128	127½	128	....
Dome Mines	40½	40¼	40½	40¼	40
Dupont Co	108	109¼	108	109¼	107⅞
Dupont deb	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
East Kodak	95	96⅜	96	96	95⅝
El Stor Bat	55	55	55	55	54
End Johnson	88⅝	88⅝	88¼	88½	88
Erie	11⅞	12	11⅞	12	11¾
Erie 1st pf	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞	18⅞	17⅞
Erie 2d pf	13¼	13¼	13	13	....
Famous Play	84⅞	85⅝	84¾	85⅝	84
Fam Play pf	96	96	96	96	96¼
Fed M & S pf	47	47⅛	47¾	47⅛	46⅛
Fifth Ave Bus	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅛
Fisher Body	155	162	155	158	151¼
Fisher Body pf	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	....
Fisher of O pf	99½	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
Fisk Rubber	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝
Freeport Tex	19	20½	19	19¼	18⅞
Gen Asphalt	43	44¼	43	43⅝	42¼
Gen Electric	188	190	188	188⅞	186⅞
Gen Elec Spec	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¾
Gen Motor	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Gen Motor 7%	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	....
Gimbel Bros pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	99¼
Goodrich	35⅜	36	35¼	35¼	35½
Goodrich pf	89¼	89¼	89	89	89½
Goldwyn Pict	6	6¼	6	6¼	5¾
Granby	23	23	23	23	....
Gray & Davis	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12¼	12⅞
Great nor Ore	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30½
Great Nor pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	....
Gulf Steel	82½	84	82½	84	82¼
Hartman Corp	92	92	92	92	91¾
Hendee Mfg	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	19½
Houston Oil	72	73	72	73	71⅞
Hudson Motor	28¼	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	28¾
Hupp Motor	24	24¼	24	24¼	24
Hydraulic Stl	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4
Ill Cent L L	74	74	74	74	....
Indian Ref	6	6	6	6	5⅞
Inspiration	33½	34	33⅝	33⅝	33
Int Ag Cor pf	33	33	33	33	32
Int Cement	37	37	37	37	36½
Int Comb Eng	23¼	23½	23¼	23½	23¾
Inter Harv Co	90	90¼	90	90	89¼
Inter Nickel	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	14½
Int Nickel pf	75	75	75	75	74
Inter M Mar	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¼	9½
Inter M M pf	40	40⅜	40	40⅜	39⅜
Inter Paper	51	51	51	51	50½
Inter R T	18½	18½	18¼	18½	18⅝
Inter Shoe	65½	66	65¼	65¼	....
Invincible Oil	16¼	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	16¼
Island O & Tr	½	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Kan City So	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
Kan & Gulf	2	2	2	2	2
Kayser J	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	....
Kelly Spring	48½	48⅞	48½	48⅞	48¼
Kennecott	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36¾	36⅜
Keystone Tire	8⅞	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Lake E & W pf	67½	67½	67	67	....
Lehigh Valley	68¼	69⅝	68¼	69⅝	68¼
Lima Loco	60	61	60	61	59¾
Loews Inc	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
Loft Inc	10¾	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10¾
Mackay Cos pf	69	69	69	69	69
Mack Truck	67	67	66¾	66⅞	65⅞
Macy & Co	67¼	68½	67¼	67¼	66½
Macy & Co pf	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½
Magma Copper	30½	30½	30½	30½	....
Mallinson	35¼	35⅝	35½	35½	34⅞
Manati Sugar	47½	47¾	47½	47¾	47¾
Man Elv Script	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Man Shirt Co	44	44	44	44	44½
Mkt St Ry pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	40½
Mkt St Ry pr	69	69	69	69	67
Marland Oil	35¼	37⅝	35¼	37	35
Math Alkali	54½	55	54½	55	54½
Max Mot A	43⅝	45½	43⅝	45½	44
Max Mot B	14½	15	14½	15	14⅝
May Dept Strs	73	75	72⅞	75 *	73½
Mex Seaboard	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞
Mex Sea B ctf	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅛
Miami	27	27	27	27	26⅞
Mid States Oil	11½	11½	11¼	11½	11½
Midvale	27½	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	27
Minn & St L	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	....
MStP&SSM pf	85	85	85	85	....
M K & T wi	15⅛	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
M K & T pf wi	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝
Mo Pacific	17	17½	17	17½	16⅞
Mo Pacific pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
Mont-Ward	22	22	21⅞	22	21⅞
Moon Motor	19¾	20¼	19¾	20¼	20
Mother Lode C	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
Nash Motors	101½	104½	101½	103⅝	101
Nat Biscuit	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39¼
Nat Bisc pf	125	125	125	125	....
Nat C & S pf	104	104	104	104	....
Nat En & St	67½	67⅝	67½	67⅝	67
Nat En & St pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	....
Nat Lead	126½	127¾	126½	127¾	....
Nat Lead pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	....
N O T & Mex	88	89¼	88	89¼	87
N Y Air Brake	28	28	28	28	....
N Y Air Bk A	49	49	49	49	....
N Y Central	94¼	95	94¼	95	94¼
N Y N H & H	21½	22	21½	21½	21¼
N Y O & W	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20
Nevada Cons	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Norf & West	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
North America	103¾	105¾	103¾	105⅝	103⅝
North Amer pf	45	45¼	45	45¼	....
Northern Pac	75¼	75⅝	75¼	75¼	75
Ohio B & B	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	....
Okla Pr & Rf	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2½
Orpheum Cir	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½
Otis Steel	9	9	9	9	9
Owens Bottle	44⅛	44¼	44	44¼	44
Pac Dev Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
Pac Gas & El	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¼
Pacific Oil	43	44	43	43¼	42¾
Packard	12⅝	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	12½
Pan-Am Petrol	87½	89	87¾	88½	86⅞
Pan-Am Pet B	80½	82⅝	80⅛	81⅞	80¼
Pennsylvania	46	46¼	46	46	46⅛
Penn Seaboard	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
Peoples Gas	93½	93½	93	93	93½
Pere Marquette	38	38¼	38	38¼	37⅞
Pere Mar pr pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	....
Phila Co	42	43¼	42	43½	....
Phila Co pf	43	43	42½	42½	....
Phillips Pet	54	55½	53	54¾	53¼
Pierce-Arrow	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	12
Pierce Ar rts	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	....
Pierce Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
Pierce Oil pf	39½	39½	39½	39½	....
Piggly Wiggly	62½	63⅝	62	62⅝	62
Pitts Coal	61	61⅞	61	61⅝	61
Pitts & W Va	37½	38¼	37½	37⅝	36⅞
Pond Crk Coal	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	41
Postum Cer	128	129	128	129	127
Pr Steel Car	60	60	60	60	62
Pr Steel Car pf	91	91½	91	91¼	....
Prod & Ref	49⅛	49⅞	49¾	49½	49½
Pub Ser Corp	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	98
Public Serice pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	106½
Pullman Co	128	128⅛	128	128	[illegible]
Punta Sugar	47½	48	47½	47⅞	47
Pure Oil	27⅞	28	27⅞	28	27⅞
Ry Stl Spring	110	110	110	110	110
Ray Consol	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝
Reading	77	78½	77	78¼	76⅞
Remgtn Typ	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼
Rem T pf	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	....
Replogle Steel	25	25⅝	25	25⅝	24⅝
Rep I & Steel	47⅞	48⅝	48	47⅞	48⅛
Reynolds Spr	20½	20½	20⅛	20½	20¼
Royal Dutch	46	46⅝	46	46⅝	44⅞
St Joseph Lead	19	19¼	19	19¼	18¾
St L S F	23½	24	23½	24	23⅞
St L S F pf	41⅝	42	41⅝	42	41
St L & S W	32½	32½	32⅛	32½	32⅝
St L & S W pf	58	58¼	58	58¼	58
Sears-Roebuck	85½	86½	85½	86½	85½
Seneca Cop	7⅞	8¼	7¾	8¼	....
Shell Union O	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14⅞	14
Simms Pet Co	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12¾	12⅝
Sinclair	32½	32⅞	32½	32⅞	32
Skelley Oil	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	11¼
Sou Pacific	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞	90¼
So P R Sug	43¼	43¼	42½	42½	42¼
Southern Ry	29	30¼	29	29⅝	29
South Ry pf	67	68	67	68	66½
Spicer Mfg	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22½	22¼
Spicer Mfg pf	97½	97⅞	97	97	....
Stand Mill	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	....
Stand Oil Cal	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	56¼
S O of N J wi	39⅝	40¼	39⅝	40¼	39⅝
S O of N J pf	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
Steel & Tube pf	104	104	103⅞	104	103⅞
Stewart Warn	89⅞	90	89⅞	90	89
Studebaker	115	115⅝	115⅛	115½	114¼
Submarine Bt	9⅝	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Superior Oil	5	5⅛	5	5	....
Tenn Copper	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	11¼
Texas Co	47½	48	47½	48	47⅝
Tex Gulf Sulp	60½	61¼	60½	61¼	60
Tex Pac C & O	23¼	24¼	23½	23⅞	23
Tex & Pac	21¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	21⅞
Tidewater Oil	129	129	129	129	128
Timken	36¾	37	36¼	36⅞	36
Transcon Oil	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
Union Oil	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	....
Union Pac	137½	137⅝	137¼	137⅝	137
Union Pac pf	75½	75⅝	75½	75⅝	75¾
United Fruit	160	160	160	160	159¼
Un Ry I Co	13	13½	13	13¾	....
Un Ry I Co pf	29½	31	29½	31	28½
U S Hoffman	22¼	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¼
U S In Alcohol	64¼	65⅛	64⅝	65⅛	64¼
USInAlcoholpf	98½	98½	98½	98½	....
USR&Imppfwi	103	103	102⅜	102⅜	102
U S Rubber	57⅞	58½	57⅞	58⅛	56⅝
US Rub 1st pf	101⅞	101½	101⅞	101½	101⅛
U S Sm&Ref	35½	36	35½	35½	35
U S Steel	104⅞	105⅝	104⅞	105⅝	104⅞
Utah Copper	62⅛	63⅛	62⅛	63⅛	63
Vanadium	35	35½	35	35½	34½
Van Raalte	60	61	60	61	....
Vir C Chem	23½	23¼	21	22¾	23⅞
Vir C Chem pf	61½	61½	61¼	61¼	62
Va-CarChemB	14½	14½	14½	14½	....
Vivaudou	16½	16¾	16½	16¾	16⅝
Wabash	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Wabash pf A	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	27½
Wells Fargo	93½	94	93¾	94	93½
Wes Elec pf	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
W Mary 2d pf	23	23	23	23	23
Western Pac	17¾	18	17¾	18	....
W Pacific pf	58	58¼	58¼	58¼	....
W Union Tel	112	113	112	113	112⅝
Westinghouse	63	63⅜	62⅝	62¾	63⅛
Wheel & L E	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	9
Wh Eagle Oil	26⅛	27	26½	26¾	26⅞
White Motor	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	51
White Oil	3½	3¼	3½	3¼	3
Wickwr Spen	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	....
Willys-Overld	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7¼	....
Willys-Ovld pf	46	46	44⅞	44⅞	46
Wilson & Co	38	38	38	38	....
Wright Aero	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Y'ngtownTube	78½	78½	78	78	78¼

*Ex-dividend.

GERMAN CAPITAL LEVY

LONDON, Feb. 2—The German capital levy will actually tax fortunes 1-1000 instead of between 5 per cent and 10 per cent as industrial shares are reckoned at market price before the law was passed. Thus Hamburg-American shares are rated 561, though now 36,000, and Deutsche Bank 512, now 34,000.

LUMBER TRADE AFFAIRS

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2—The Southern Pine Association barometer shows orders received for lumber decreased 19.1 per cent; production decreased 4.5 per cent, and shipments decreased 9.4 per cent. Reports from 127 mills show 101,077,735 feet ordered, 79,489,671 shipped, and 70,417,820 feet produced.

BUILDING OPERATIONS

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company show contracts awarded in the week ended Jan. 30, 1923, as $3,447,500. In the corresponding period of 1922 they were $5,040,000 and in 1921, $1,989,500.

NEW JERSEY ZINC

The New Jersey Zinc concern for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1922, reports net income of $1,638,835 after taxes and charges, compared with $654,697 in the last quarter, 1921.

EDWARDS MANUFACTURING

Net earnings of the Edwards Manufacturing Company for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1922, were $216,289, equivalent to $19.66 a share for the 11,000 shares of $100 par common.

REFINED SUGAR HIGHER

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The American Sugar Refining and Warner Sugar companies have advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 6.80 cents.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT IN 1922

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 2—United States produced 563,372,102 barrels of crude oil in 1922, according to the Oil City Derrick.

NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:25 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska G M cv 6s B '25	6⅛	6⅛
Am Ag Chem 7½s '41	104	104
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	74⅝	74⅝
Am Smelting 5s '47	90½	90¼
Am Sugar 6s '37	102¼	102
Am Tel & Tel clt 4s '29	91⅞	91⅞
Am Tel & Tel clt 5s '46	98	97⅞
Am Tel & Tel cv 6s '25	114⅝	114⅝
Am Writing Paper 6s '39	84½	84⅜
Am W W & Elc 5s '34	83	82⅝
Anaconda 6s w i	96⅝	96⅜
Anaconda B 7s '29	100⅛	100
Ann Arbor 4s '95	64½	64½
Anton Jurgens M 6s '47	78	77¼
Armour 4½s '39	88⅝	88⅛
A T & S F 4s gen '95	89	88⅞
A T & S F adj 4s '95	81¼	81¼
A T & S F adj sta 4s '95	80½	80¼
A T & S F (C & Art) 4½s '62	92⅝	92⅝
Atl C L (L & N) clt 4s '52	81	81
Atl Coast Line cn 4s '52	88	88
Atl Coast Line 4½s '64	86½	86⅛
Atl Fruit deb 7s '34	35	35
Atl Refining deb 6s '37	99	98¼
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	101⅛	101⅛
B & O p l 3½s '25	94½	94⅛
B & O 3½s reg '25	93½	93⅛
B & O gold 4s '48	79	78
B & O cv 4½s '33	79½	78⅞
B & O ref 5s '95	83	82¼
B & O 6s '29	101	100⅞
B & O Tol Cin 4s '59	65½	65
B & O P L E & W Va 4s '41	75½	75½
B & O Southwest div 3½s '25	92½	91⅝
Barnsdall 8s A '31	100	99½
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '44	98⅝	98⅛
Bell Tel of Pa 1st 7s '45	107⅝	107⅝
Beth Steel 1st 5s '26	99	99
Beth Steel 5s '36	90⅞	90¼
Beth Steel fd 5s '43	94	93½
Beth Steel 5½s '53 wi	93	93
Beth Steel 6s A '48	99⅝	99¼
Brier Hill Steel 5½s '42	94½	94¼
Bklyn Ed 5s Ser A '49	96	95½
Bklyn Ed 7s Ser D '40	108	108
Bklyn R T cv 4s 2002	60¾	60⅝
Bklyn R T 5s ct of dep '45	92	72
Bklyn R T 7s '21	90½	90
Bklyn Un Gas 7s '32	116	115
Bkln Un Gas 7s '29	115½	115½
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	96⅝	96¾
Canada So 5s '62	99⅞	99⅞
Canadian Gen El 6s '42	102	102
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	114¼	114¼
Canadian Nor deb 6½s '46	111⅛	110⅞
Canadian Nor deb 7s '40	79⅜	79⅛
Caro Clinch & O 6s	94½	94½
Cent of Ga 6s '29	100	99⅞
Cent Leather gen 5s '25	99	98⅞
Cent of N J 5s '87	105½	105¼
Cent Pac 1st 4s '49	87¾	87
Cent Pac Short L 4s '54	83	83
Cerro de Paco cvt 8s '31	133	133
C & O 4½s '92	84½	84⅜
C & O 4½s '30	87	87
C & O cv 5s '46	95	94¾
C & O Coal R 4s	83	83
C B & Q 5s Ser A '71	99⅝	99⅝
C B & Q gm 4s '58	87½	87⅛
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	92	92
Chi & E Ill 5s '51	79⅝	78½
Chi & Alton rf 3s '49	51	51
Chi & Alt 3½s '50	26½	25¾
Chi & Nwn gen 5s '37	104¼	103⅞
Chi Gr West 4s '59	52	51⅝
C R I & Pac rf 4s '34	[illegible]	79¾
C R I & Pac gm 4s '88	81⅛	81⅛
Chicago Railway 5s '27	76½	76¼
C M & St P Pug S div 4s '49	64⅝	64⅛
C M & St P gen 4s A '89	72⅝	72⅛
C M & St P 4s '25	78⅜	78⅜
C M & St P cv 4½s '32	65½	65
C M & St P deb 4s '34	58¾	58⅜
C M & St P rf 4½s 2014	60	60
C M & St P cv 5s B 2014	67⅝	67⅛
Chi T H & S E 5s '60	77⅝	77⅝
Chi Union Sta 4½s '63	91⅝	91⅝
Chi Union Sta 6½s '63	115	115
Chi & W Ind 4s '52	72⅝	72⅝
Chile Copper cv 6s '32	99¼	98⅞
Chile Copper clt 7s '23	117½	117
C C C & St L rf 6s A '20	102	102
Cincinnati Gas 5s '56	98¼	98¼
Cincinnati Gas 5½s '61	97⅝	97½
Cleve Un Term 5½s '72	104⅜	104⅜
Colum Gas 1st 5s '27	95¼	95¼
Col Industrial 5s '34	76⅞	76
Col & South 1st 4s '29	92⅝	92⅝
Col & South 4½s '35	84⅞	84⅞
Commonwealth Power 6s '47	87⅛	87⅛
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	96½	96½
Con Coal of Md 5s '50	88⅝	88⅝
Consumers Gas Co Chi 5s '36	98⅛	98⅛
Consumers' Pwr ct 5s '52	90½	90
Cuba Cane deb 8s '30	92⅝	91½
Cuba Cane cv deb 7s '30	87¼	87⅛
Cuba R R 1st 5s '53	85½	85½
Cuba R R 7½s '36	104⅛	104⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 8s '31	107½	107⅛
Del & Hudson rf 4s '43	89	87¼
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	93½	93⅛
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	78½	78½
Den & Rio G Bankers ct sta	51	51
Den & Rio G fd 5s '55	54½	54½
Dery Corp 7s '42	98	98
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35	44	44
Detroit Ed 5s '40	96½	96½
Detroit Ed 6s '40	102⅞	102⅞
Det Tnnel 4½s	88¼	88¼
Diamond Match 7½s '35	107¼	107¼
Dom I & St 5s '39	84	84
Du Pont 7½s '32	108¼	108
Duquesne Lt deb 7½s '36	107⅜	107⅜
East Cuba Sugar 7½s '37	96	95½
Ed Elec of Bklyn 4s '60	90½	90
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	93½	93¼
Erie cv 4s A '53	46	45
Erie cv 4s B '53	46	45
Erie cv 4s D '53	47	46¼
Erie gen lien 4s '97	45½	45½
Erie pr lien 4s '90	56½	55½
Erie-Penn clt 4s Coal '51	84½	94½
Erie 1st cn 7s '30	104	104
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	107	107
Framerican 7½s '42	88	86½
Francisco Sug ctf 7½s '42	101	101
Gen Elec 3½s '42	80	80
Gen Elec deb 5s '52	102	102
Goodrich B F ct 6½s '47	101¼	100¾
Goodyear deb 8s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Goodyear s f 8s '41	116	115¾
Great Northern 1st 4½s '61	92	92
Great Nor 5½s '52	101	100⅞
Great Nor 7s '36	109¼	108¾
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 6s '36	103⅝	103⅝
Gr T Rwy of Can deb 7s '40	113⅛	113⅛
Green Bay & West deb B	10	10
Havana Elec Ry L & P 5s '54	84¼	84¼
Hershey Choc 6s '42	97⅞	97⅞
Hud & Man adj inc 5s '57	63⅝	63⅛
Hud & Man rf 5s '57	82⅝	82⅜
Humble O & R d 5½s '32	99	98
Ill Cent (Litch) 3s	69¼	69¼
Ill Cent (St L) 3½s '51	77¼	77¼
Ill Cent (Louis) 3½s '51	76	76
Ill C C St L & N O jt 5s '63	95¼	95
Ill Cent rf 4s '55	86¾	86¾
Ill Cent 4s '53	81	80⅝
Ill Cent 5½s '34	101¾	101¾
Ill Cent 6½s '36	110	110
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	91⅞	91⅞
Inter Agri 5s '32	78	78
Inter-Met XVI ct sta 4½s	1½	1½
Inter R T rf sta	69¼	69¼
Inter R T rf 5s '66	70⅛	70⅛
Inter R T 6s '32	68⅛	68¼
Inter R T 7s '32	92½	92¼
Int M Marine 4s	93	93
Int M Marine 6s '41	86½	85
Int Paper cv 5s A '47	86	86
Int Paper rf 5s B '47	86⅜	86
Int & Gt Nor ad 6s '52	46½	45⅞
Iowa Central rf 4s '51	37	37
Kansas Gas 6s	95	95
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	68¼	67⅞
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81¼	81¼
Kan City So 5s '50	85⅝	85½
Kayser J 7s '42	106	106
Kentucky Cent 4s	83⅞	83⅞
Kinney & Co cv 7½s '36	101	101
Lack Steel 5s '50	92⅝	91⅝
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s '37	94	94
Lake Sh & M 4s '31	92⅝	92⅝
Long Island fd 4s '49	79¼	79¼
Long Island 5s '37	84¼	84¼
Louis & Nash 4s '31	91	91¾
Lou & Nash (A K & C) 4s '55	85½	
Louis & Nash 5½s 2003	103⅜	103⅜
Magma Copper 7s '32	113	113
Market St Ry cn 5s '24	92	91½
Market St Ry 6s '24	96	96
Marland Oil 7½s '31 with war	110	108
Marland Oil 8s '31 with war	118½	117
Met Edison 6s	98½	98¼
Mex Pet of Dela 8s '36	107½	107⅛
Mich State Tel 5s '24	99⅞	99⅜
Midvale cv 5s '36	89	88⅝
Milwaukee Gas 4s '27	93¾	93¾
Mil & Nor 1st	89	89
Minn & St Louis fd 5s '62	38	38
Minn & St L 6s	74	74
Mo Kan & Tex 4s '90	78¾	78⅝
Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s '67	60¼	60¼
Mo K & T 5s ser A '62	81¼	81
Mo K & T 6s C '32	95¾	95¼
Mo Pac gm 4s '75	60⅝	60⅝
Mo Pac fd 6s '49	96	95½
Montana Power 5s '43	96½	95⅛
Montreal Tram 5s '41	90¼	90
N E Tel & Tel 5s '52	99¾	99
N O T & M 5s '35	80	79¾
N O T & M 6s '25	101	100¼
N Y Cent 3½s '97	76	75½
N Y Cent 4s '42	90½	90¼
N Y Cent db 4s '34	80¼	80⅛
N Y Cent 5s ser C 2013	96⅝	96¼
N Y Cent cv deb 6s '35	104	103⅜
N Y Cent L S 3½s '98	72½	72⅛
N Y Dock 4s '51	77½	76¾
N Y Edison 6½s '41	110	110
N Y Gas 4s '49	82¼	82¼
N Y Gas 5s '48	99⅛	99⅛
N Y N H & H cv 3½s '56	45¾	45½
N Y N H & H 4s '55	51½	51¼
N Y NH & H 4s '56	51	51
N Y & N H 6s '48	72½	72¼
NY NH & H ext deb 7s fcs '25	62½	62¼
NY NH & H ext deb 7s '25	76	75½
N Y Ont & W 4s '92	68	68
N Y State Ry 4½s '62	68	68
N Y Tel 4½s '39	94	93¾
N Y Tel 5s '23	99¼	98⅞
N Y Tel 6s '41	105½	105⅛
N Y Tel 6s '49	106⅛	106⅛
Newark Gas 5s	94¼	94¼
Niagara Falls P 6s '32	104¼	104¼
North Am Edison 6s '52	94	93⅝
Norf & West 4s '96	91¼	91
Norf & West cv 6s '29	113½	113⅛
Nor Pacific 3s 2047	62¼	61
Nor Pac 4s '97	86¼	86
Nor Pac 5s ser C 2047	98	97½
Nor Pac 6s 2047	107⅞	107⅞
Nor States P 5s '41	91½	91
North-W Bell 7s '41	107⅞	107⅝
Ohio Pub Serv 7½s '46	102	102
Ore Ry & Nav 4s '46	86½	86⅜
Ore & Cal 5s '27	99⅝	99⅜
Ore S Line 4s '29	92½	92⅛
Ore S Line gtd 5s '46	103⅜	103⅜
Ore-Wash Ry 4s '61	80½	80¼
Otis Steel 8s Ser A '41	99	98¾
Pac G & E 5s '42	92	91¼
Pac Power 5s '30	93	92½
Pac T & T 5s '52	91⅝	91⅜
Packard Motor 8s '31	108	108
Pan Am Pet Co 7s '30	103	103
Penna R R gm 4½s '65	91½	91¼
Penn R R cn 4½s '60	98	97¾
Penn R R 5s ser B '68	100⅝	100⅜
Penn R R 6½s '36	109⅛	109⅛
Penn R R 7s '30	110¼	110⅛
Peoples Gas 6s '43	107⅛	107⅛
Pere Marq 4s B '56	81½	81½
Pere Marq 5s A '56	95⅝	95⅝
Philadelphia Co rf 6s '44	100⅛	100⅛
Philippine Ry 4s '37	46⅝	46⅝
P C C & St L 5s A '70	98¼	98
Port Ry Lt & P 5s '30	87	87
Port Ry 5s '42	84⅞	84½
Pro & Refin 8s '31	107¼	107
Punta Sugar 7s '37	106¼	106⅛
Reading 4s '97	85⅞	85½
Repub I & Steel 5s '40	94½	94½
Saks & Co 7s '42	101⅛	101
San A & Ark Pass 4s '43	73⅝	73½
Seaboard Air Line rf 4s '59	41⅞	41¼
Seaboard Air Line adj 5s '49	25⅛	25⅛
Seaboard Air Line 4s sta '50	53⅝	53⅜
Seaboard Air Line 6s A '45	60¾	60⅜
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	98⅛	98⅛
Sinclair Oil 7s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Pipe L 5s '42	87⅛	86⅜
Sinclair Purchasg 5½s '25	98⅛	98⅛
So Bell Tel 5s '41	94	94
So Pac fd 4s '55	87¼	87⅛
So Pac cv 4s '29	92⅛	92
So Pac 4s '49	83⅛	83⅛
So Pac Through S L 4s '50	80¾	80¼
So Railway 4s '56	67½	67
So Railway 5s '94	96	95⅜
So Railway 6½s '56	101⅛	100⅝
Stand Milling 5s '30	5⅝	5⅝
Stand Oil Cal 7s '31	105⅛	105¼
Steel & Tube 7s C '51	104	103⅝
St L & I M 4s '29	86¼	86⅛
St L I M & S R & G 4s '33	82	82
St L & S F inc 6s '60	61⅛	61
St L & S F adj 6s '55	77⅛	77
St L & S F 4s A '50	68⅛	68
St L & S F 5s B '50	83½	83¼
St L & S F pl 6s C '28	99	99
St L & So W cn 4s '32	75	75
St L & So W 5s '52	80⅛	80⅛
St L & So W 1st 4s '89	77½	77½
Tenn Power 6s '47	94	93⅝
Tex & Pac fd 4½s	60	60
Third Av 4s '60	60	60
Third Av adj 5s '60	59¼	58⅝
Tidewater Oil 6½s '31	103⅞	103⅞
T St L & W 3½s '25	93⅛	93⅛
T St L & W 4s '50	73⅝	73⅝
Tri City R & L 5s '23	100	100
Union Bag & P 6s A '42	97	97
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	101¼	101¼
Union Pac rf 4s 2003	85½	85½
Union Pac 4s '42	93¼	92⅞
Union Pac cv 4s '27	95½	95¼
Union Tank C 7s '30	103⅞	103⅞
United Fuel Gas 6s '36	97½	97½
United Rys S F 5s '26	89	89
United Stores Realty 6s '42	100	99⅛
U S Hoff Mach 5s '32	102½	102½
U S Rubber 5s '47	89	88½
U S Rubber 7½s '23	108⅛	108⅛
U S Steel rt 5s '63	103	102⅝
Utah Power 5s '44	91	90¼
Utica Gas 5s '57	92	92
Va-Car Chem cv 7½s war '37	91	91
Va C C cv 7½s without war	87½	87
Va-Car Chem 7s '47	96⅝	96
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	97½	97½
Va Ry 5s '62	96¼	96¼
Va Ry & Pow 5s '34	84	84
Va & So W cn 5s '58	81	81
Wabash 1st 5s '39	98⅛	98⅛
Warner Sugar 7s '41	104½	104½
West Pac 1st 5s '46	82½	82½
West Maryland 4s '52	64	63⅝
W Pa Power 7s D '46	104½	104½
West Union 6½s '36	109⅜	109⅜
Westinghouse 7s '31 wi	108¼	108¼
W & L E 4s '49	64	64
Wickwire-Spencer 7s '35	97¼	97
Wilson cv 6s '28	94¾	94¾
Wilson 1st 6s '41	100⅛	99⅞
Winchester R A 7½s '41	102	102

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Feb. 2	Feb. 1
3½s 1947	101.44	101.68	101.46	101.50	101.50
1st 4¼s '47	98.32	98.46	98.26	98.44	98.34
2d 4¼s '42	97.98	98.14	97.98	97.98	98.92
3d 4¼s '28	98.66	98.72	98.60	98.66	98.64
4th 4¼s '38	98.10	98.28	98.06	98.22	98.10
Victory 4¾s	100.20	100.22	100.18	100.20	100.20
U S 4¼s '52	99.86	99.94	99.86	99.90	99.90

Quoted in dollars and cents for $100 bond

FOREIGN BONDS

	Last High	Last Low
Argentine 7s '27	101½	101¼
City Bergen 8s '45	108½	108
City Bordeaux 6s '34	75	74¾
City Christiania 8s '45	109¼	109⅛
City Copenhagen 5½s '44	90¼	90¼
City Lyons 6s '34	75	74½
City Marseilles 6s '34	75	74
City Montevideo 7s '52	89	89
City Rio Janeiro 8s '46	92½	91
City Rio Janeiro 8s '47	91½	91
City San Paulo 8s '52	96	96
City Soissons 6s '36	73½	72
City Tokyo 5s '52	71½	71¼
Colombia 6½s '27	94½	92½
Danish 8s A '46	107	107
Danish 8s B '46	107	107
Dept Seine 7s '42	81¼	79¼
Dom Canada 5s '26	100¼	100¼
Dom Canada 5s '31	100⅛	100¼
Dom Canada 5s '52	99⅛	98¾
Dutch E Indies 6s '62	93½	92½
French Republic 7½s '41	90½	89⅞
French Republic 8s '45	94	93
Holland-Am L 6s '47	90½	90¼
Hu-Kuang Ry 5s '51	52	52
Japanese 1st 4½s '25	93	92¼
K Belgium 6s '25	95½	95
K Belgium 7½s '45	98	97
K Belgium 8s '41	95¾	94⅞
K Denmark 6s '47	97	96½
K Denmark 8s '45	108	108
K Netherlands 6s '72	97¾	97¼
K Norway 6s '52	98	98
K Norway 8s '40	110	109½
K Serbs-Croats 8s '62	60	58½
K Sweden 6s '39	105½	105¼
Paris-Lyons M 6s wi '58	83	80
Prague 7½s '52	82⅝	82
Rep Bolivia 8s '47	90½	[illegible]
Rep Chile 8s '26	101⅝	101½
Rep Chile 7s '42	95¾	95¾
Rep Chile 8s '41	103⅝	103
Rep Chile 8s '46	103⅝	103⅛
Rep Cuba 5½s	99¼	99¼
Rep Tschoslovakia 8s '51	83	80
Rep Haiti 6s '52	96	95¾
Rep Uruguay 8s '46	104⅛	104¼
S Rio G du Sul 8s '46	94	94
S Sao Paulo 8s '36	97½	97¼
S Queensland 6s '47	101½	101⅛
S Queensland 7s '41	107¼	107¼
Swiss Conf 8s '40	118	118
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '37	103	102⅝
Un K Gt Britain 5½s '29	114½	114⅜
U S Brazil C R R 7s '52	82¼	81¾
U S Brazil 7½s '52	100¾	100⅜
U S Brazil 8s '41	94½	94
U S Mexico 5s '54	50	50

NEW YORK CURB

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Curb Exchange today was influenced by the same important factors affecting the tone of the New York Stock Market, but in addition to the strengthening influence resulting from a clearing atmosphere in international affairs, there were many special incentives directing price movements.

Chief among these were the continued price advances in crude oil. Eureka Pipe Line made a further gain of 3 points to 108, and Southern Pipe Line moved up over 1 point to 111 in the early trading. Standard Oil of Kentucky rose 2 points to 90, and Standard Oil of Indiana made a substantial advance on heavy trading. Independent oil stocks did not share to a material extent in the advances.

Broadening interests and an increasing demand was noted in the mining group. Goldfield Development had the widest market notes in the mining issues in recent months. Copper stocks were also more active.

In the industrial group interest was attached to National Department Stores, Inc., with initial sales being recorded as 10,000 shares at 34 to 35, followed by an advance to 36½.

Motor stocks were irregular. Peerless Motor yielded about 2 points, while Stutz Motor made a fractional gain.

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p. m.
2500	Acme Coal	.68	.65	.65
3000	Acme Pkg	.29	.27	.29
100	Alum Co of Am pfd	100	100	100
25	Am Gas & El	166	166	166
25	Bordens Cons Milk	116½	116½	116½
2600	Bklyn City RR	10⅛	9⅞	10
2000	Buddy Buds	1½	1⅛	1⅛
100	Campbell Soup pfd	107½	107½	107½
2700	Chicago Nipple	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜
100	Cleveland Auto	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
200	Columbia Emerald	.31	.31	.31
500	Cox Cash Stores	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
200	Dubilier Con & Rad	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
17600	Durant Mot	48½	40	47
2500	do Ind	16	13⅛	15⅜
100	Gardner Mot	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
55	Gil Saf Raz	273	271	271
200	Glen Alden Coal	68	68	68
100	Goodyear Tire	10½	10½	10½
100	Great West Sug	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
100	H A Hanna pf	102	102	102
200	Hayes Wheel	37	37	37
200	Heyden Chem	2	2	2
200	Hudson Co pf	16⅛	16	16
200	Kuppenheimer Co pf	94	94	94
200	Lucey Mfg	14	14	14
200	Mercer Mot	3½	3½	3½
1300	do vt ctf	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mesabi Iron	10½	10½	10½
700	Nat Supply Co	54½	54	54½
200	New Fiction Pub	7¼	7¼	7¼
25	N Y Tel pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
300	Peerless Motors	74½	73¼	73¼
100	Phoenix Hosiery pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
800	Radio Corp com	3⅛	3⅛	3½
1600	do pf	3⅞	3	3⅞
1000	South Coal & Iron	.31	.31	.31
400	Stutz Mot	20	19	19⅝
1000	Triangle Film	.18	.18	.18
1800	U S Light & Heat	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	do pf	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Un Retail Candy	5	5	5
100	Yale & Towne w i	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
100	Cent C I Pipe	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
700	Cuyamel Fruit	60⅛	59⅞	60⅛
200	Curtiss Aero pfd	21	21	21
1000	Fleischmann Co	33⅞	33¼	33¼
800	Hydrox Corp	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛
13000	Nat Dept Stores	36¼	34	36½
200	NY Canners	29	29	29

OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p. m.
300	Anglo Am Oil	17⅞	17½	17⅞
200	Atlantic Lobos	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
60	Eureka P L	108	106	108
115	Galena Sig Oil	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛
2750	Imp Oil Can	117	114	116⅞
100	Nat Trans	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
35	Prairie Oil & Gas	228	227	228
35	Prairie P L	110	109½	109½
430	Sou P L	111	110	110
90	Sou Penn Oil	176	175	175
15100	S O of Ind	62	61⅞	61⅞
400	S O of Kan w i	41½	41⅛	41⅛
200	S O of Kan new	90	89⅞	90
6300	S O of N Y w i	47¼	46	46
4500	Vacuum Oil w i	44⅞	44	44⅜
100	Arkansas Nat Gas	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1000	Big Indian Oil&Gas	.15	.15	.15
900	Carib Synd	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	Cit Svc	180	180	180
200	do "B" ctfs	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100	do pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
700	Creole Synd	4	3⅞	3⅞
3000	Engineers Pet	.19	.18	.18
5100	Federal Oil	.87	.86	.86
300	Fensland Oil	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
1100	Gilliland Oil	5	4⅞	4⅞
8300	Glenrock Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
800	Granada Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1100	Gulf Oil	58⅜	57	58
10000	Hudson Oil	.13	.13	.13
2400	International Pet	20⅞	20¼	20⅜
2000	Keystone Ranger	.33	.30	.30
100	Kirby Pet	3	3	3
200	Latin Am Oil	.70	.70	.70
1400	Lyons Pet	.96	.95	.95
10	Magnolia Pet	161	161	161
500	Mammoth Oil	54	53¼	54
1000	Maracaibo Oil	12½	11¾	12½
700	Marland O of M	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Merritt Oil	9⅜	9	9⅜
26300	Mexico Oil	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1000	Mountain & G O	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
900	Mountain Prod	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
100	N E Fuel	42½	42½	42½
100	N Mex & A L Co	3½	3½	3½
100	N Y Oil	16⅛	*15⅛	15⅛
7000	Noble Oil	.26	.25	.25
2600	Omar Oil	1⅛	1	1
100	Penn Beaver	3	3	3
500	Pennok Oil	11	10⅞	10⅞
1000	Red Banks Oil	.15	.15	.15
800	Salt Creek	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
400	Sapulpa Ref	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1000	Seaboard Oil & Gas	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
3000	Sou Pet & Ref	.07	.07	.07
2900	Sou States Oil	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞
84000	Texon Oil & Land	.08	.06	.07
8800	Turman Oil	.98	.96	.97
1000	West St Oil & Land	.23	.23	.23
10100	Wilcox Oil	9⅞	9	9⅞
100	Cosden & Co pfd	5¼	5¼	5¼
1600	Mutual Oil ctf	12⅞	12½	12⅞

MINING

Sales		High	Low	2 p. m.
7000	Arizona Globe	.14	.13	.13
3000	Belcher Ext	.05	.05	.05
3000	Big Ledge	.02	.01	.01
1000	Bison Gold	.25	.25	.25
3000	Black Hawk	.10	.09	.10
4000	Bost & Mont Corp	.11	.11	.11
10000	Candelaria Min	.33	.32	.32
1000	Cons Nevada-Utah	.10	.10	.10
2500	Cortez Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cresson Gold	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Dean Cons	.71	.71	.71
200	Dryden Gold	.72	.72	.72
27000	Emma Silver Mines	.04	.03	.03
1000	Forty-Nine Mining	.11	.11	.11
7000	Fortuna	.35	.33	.33
1000	Goldfield Cons	.10	.10	.10
5000	Goldfield Deep	.19	.19	.19
15400	Gold Develop	.30	.23	.29
10400	Goldfield Flor	.69	.65	.66
9000	Hard Shell Min	.09	.08	.08
1800	Hilltop Min	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4000	Ind Lead Mines	.32	.31	.32
1000	Iron Blossom	.31	.31	.31
4000	McNam Min & Mill	.05	.05	.05
1000	McNam Crescent	.04	.04	.04
4000	Nat Tin	.22	.22	.22
1000	Nevada Ophir	.17	.17	.17
60	New Domin	3¼	3⅛	3¼
3000	N Y Porcupine	.37	.35	.37
1200	Nipissing	6	5⅞	5⅞
5000	Ohio Cop	.48	.46	.46
100	Ray Hercules Mines	1¼	1¼	1¼
5000	Red Hills	.03	.03	.03
6000	Rex Cons	.06	.05	.06
6000	Richmond Cop	.28	.27	.27
10000	Silver Mines Am	.34	.31	.31
2000	Simon Silver	.34	.33	.34
32000	Spearhead	.12	.10	.11
1000	Stewart Min	.07	.07	.07
100	Success Min	.63	.63	.63
9000	Superstition Mines	.10	.09	.10
300	Tech Hughes	89	89	89
1200	Tonopah Div	.68	.66	.67
1700	Tonopah Ext	3	2⅞	3
1000	Tonopah Midway	.12	.12	.12
100	Tonopah Min	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Tri-Bull Sm & Dev	.09	.09	.09
1300	Tuolumne Cop	.51	.55	.55

Sales—		High	Low	Last
1000	US Contl Mines	.15	.15	.15
1000	United Eastern	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1000	West End Ext	.04	.04	.04
1000	West Utah Cop	.40	.40	.40
1000	White Caps Min	.06	.06	.06
5000	Yerrington	.02	.02	.02
11000	Gold Jackpot	.46	.46	.46
3000	Mizpah Ext	.04	.04	.04
500	Silversmith	.50	.50	.50
4000	Sutherland Div	.07	.07	.07

BONDS

Sales (in $1000)		High	Low	Last
2	Allied Packer 6s	71½	71	71
1	Alum 7s '25	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
5	Am Rolling Mills 6s	100	100	100
7	Am Tel & Tel 6s '24	101	101	101
9	Anaconda Cop 6s	101½	101¼	101¼
4	do 7s '29	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
10	Anglo Am Oil 7½s	103¾	103¼	103¾
12	Armour & Co 7s	105	105	105
1	Atl Gulf & WI 5s	52	52⅞	52⅞
37	Beth Steel 7s '23	105½	105⅜	105½
3	do 7s '35	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Can Nat Ry eq 7s	108	108	108
1	Can Pac 6s	101	101	101
2	Cent Steel 8s	106½	106½	106½
1	Charcoal Iron 8s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
5	Columb Graph 8s	23½	23½	23½
5	Cons Textile 8s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Det Edison ⅓s wi	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11	Dunlop T & R 7s	95	95	95
5	Galena Sig Oil 7s	104	104	104
16	Grand Trunk 6½s	105½	105½	105½
5	Gulf Oil 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
12	Hood Rub 7s	101⅝	101½	101⅝
20	Kas City P & L 5s	90	89½	89½
4	Kennecott Cop 7s	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
8	Laclede G 7s	101	101	101
2	Ligget Winches 7s	103	103	103
4	Louisv G & El 5s	89¼	89	89
11	Ohio Power 5s B	88⅛	87⅞	87⅞
5	Penn Pow & Lt 5s	89	89	89
1	Sears Roe 7s '23	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2	Sheffield Fms 6½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
1	Sloss Sheffield 6s	97½	97½	97½
4	Solvay & Cie 8s	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
5	Sou Cal Edison 5s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
17	S'west Bell Tel 7s	102⅜	102¼	102¼
2	S O NY 7s '27	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
8	S O NY 6½s	106⅝	106½	106½
1	Sun Oil 7s	101½	101½	101½
1	Swift & Co 7s '31	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
30	do 5s	92⅛	92	92⅛
4	Tidal Osage 7s	103	103	103
8	Vacuum Oil 7s	107½	107½	107½
3	Colum Gra 8s P ctfs	24	24	24
38	Armour 5½s	96	96	96

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last
19	Argentine 7s '23	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3	French Govt 4s	37	37	37
47	King Nethlds 6s	97½	97⅜	97½
5	Mexico Govt 6s	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1	Rep Peru 8s	97	97	97
8	Swiss 5½s	103½	103½	103½
10	U S Mexico 4s	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 2:20 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 2	Last Feb. 1
Am Ag Ch pf	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
Am Pneu pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	18
Am Sugar pf	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	..
Am T & T	122	122⅜	122	122⅜	121⅞
do pf	110½	110½	110	110	110½
Amoskeag	95	95	94½	94½	95
Anaconda	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47½
Atlas	17	17	17	17	..
Bingham	17½	18	17½	18	18
Bos Elev pf	98	98	98	98	..
do 1 pf	120	120	120	120	..
do 2 pf	103	103	103	103	103
Bos & Maine	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
do pf A	29½	29½	29½	29½	29¾
do pf B	47	47	47	47	45
do pf C	40	40	40	40	..
do pf D	59	60¼	59	60¼	..
Cal & Ariz	54	54	53½	54	54
Cal & Hecla	292	293	292	293	293
Carson Hill	8¼	8½	8	8	8
Centennial	9	9	9	9	..
Chic Jct pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	..
Connor J T	24½	24½	24½	24½	24¼
Cop Range	37	37⅞	37	37⅞	36⅞
East Butte	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	7⅞
Eastern S S	88	90½	88	90½	88
E Mass Ry pf	71	72	71	72	..
do pf A	36	37½	36	37½	..
Edison Elec	169	169	168½	169	168
Franklin	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
Galv-Hous El	28½	28½	27½	27½	..
Gen Elec	189	190	189	190	186
Gray & Davis	13	13	13	13	13¼
Hood Rub	58¼	58¼	58	58¼	58¼
Int Cotton	20	20	20	20	20
Island Creek	102	102	102	102	102
Kerr Lake	3	3	3	3	..
Libby M'Neill	7	7	7	7	6½
Mass Consol	1½	1½	1½	1½	..
Mass Gas	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	83½
Mass Gas pf	71	71	71	71	71
May Old Col	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅜
Mergenthaler	177	177	177	177	176
Mex Inves	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8½
Miss Riv Pw	28	28	28	28	..
Miss R P pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	83
Nat Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
*New Corne	18⅝	18⅝	18	18⅝	18½
N E Tel	118	118	118	118	118
Nipissing	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
Nash	102	103¼	102	103¼	..
Old Col	76	76	75	75	76
Pac Mills	99⅛	99⅛	99	99⅛	99⅛
Pond Creek	40½	40½	40½	40½	..
Quin Min	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	..
Reece B H	16¼	16¼	16	16	16¼
Seneca	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
Shattuck	8	8	8	8	..
St Mary's L	42	43¼	41	41	..
Sup & Bost	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
Swift & Co	107	107½	107	107½	106⅞
Swift Inter	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Trinity	92c	92c	92c	92c	95c
Torrington	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	46½
United Fruit	160	160	159⅛	160	159⅜
Ut Shoe	49⅞	49⅞	49	49	49½
Un Shoe pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
U S Smelt	35½	35½	35⅛	35⅛	35
U S Smelt pf	46	46½	46	46½	46½
U S Steel	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	..
Utah Apex	3	3	3	3	3
Utah Consol	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
Utah Metals	98c	98c	98c	98c	95c
Un Copper	50c	51c	50c	51c	..
Vt & Mass	98	98	98	98	98
Ventura Oil	27⅞	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
Waldorf Sys	40	40⅛	40	40⅛	39⅞
Walworth	14	14	14	14	..
Wolverine	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
Wal Woh ctf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 2	Last Feb. 1
Lib 1st 4¼s	98.24	98.28	98.24	98.28	....
2d 4¼s	97.84	97.84	97.84	97.84	97.64
3d 4¼s	98.44	98.44	98.44	98.44	98.44
4th 4¼s	98.04	98.44	98.04	98.04	97.94

OTHER BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Feb. 2	Last Feb. 1
Atl Gulf 5s	52	52¼	52	52¼	52½
E Mass A 4s	71	71	71	71	..
Mass Gas 4½s	90½	90½	90½	90½	..
Miss Riv 5s	93	93½	93	93½	93
Swift 5s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛	95½

*Ex-dividend.

FRENCH NEED COAL

LONDON, Feb. 2—Since the beginning of the Ruhr occupation, 30 blast furnaces in France have stopped working. Hope is being given to industrialists that deliveries of coke and coal from Ruhr will begin again Feb. 15. The price of coke in France has risen to 150 and 200 francs, from 110 and 155 francs.

FARMERS GET AID

LONDON, Feb. 1—Beaumont Pease, chairman of Lloyds Bank, refuting charges that no financial assistance is given to farmers, said that his bank has loans with 12,800 farmers, amounting to £14,000,000. He said that agriculture is unfavorably affected by the rapid fall in prices without a corresponding fall in cost of production.

BRITISH PRICES RISE

LONDON, Feb. 2—The average wholesale price level for Great Britain during January rose 0.3 per cent, compared with December last, and 3.3 per cent, compared with January, 1922. The average rise for materials was 1.3 per cent, while foodstuffs declined 0.3 per cent.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

CHICAGO, Feb. 21—Sales of Sears, Roebuck & Co. last month were greater than in any month of 1921 except March, when they totaled $30,105,904, and greater than any of the first nine months of 1922, but $10,560,294 less than in January, 1920.

FORD CAR PRODUCTION

DETROIT, Feb. 2—The Ford Motor Company's production in February is scheduled at 123,000 cars, against which the company has requests from dealers for 148,000, according to reports from the factory. Production will be increased to 5400 daily, comparing with the January average of 4600 a day.

NORWAY'S DEBT LARGER

LONDON, Feb. 2—Norway's public debt totals 1,401,000,000 crowns, of which 161,000,000 crowns represent an increase in 1922.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Franco-German Crisis Causes Caution on Exchange—Coal Trade Prospering

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 2—As was to be expected, the Stock Exchange this week has been in a cautious frame of mind due to the depressing influence of the crisis abroad, although the Cabinet's decision to accept the American terms for funding the war debt has now led to a more cheerful tone.

The downward movement earlier had made some inroads on mid-January figures issued by the Bankers Magazine, showing an appreciation over the month of £51,250,000 in the market value of securities, with a par value of £6,683,500,000, and these figures would still need modification downward to be brought up to date.

Buying on Foreign Account

The general unsettlement has led to a certain amount of buying on foreign account of gilt-edged securities which, particularly the conversion loan, have benefited appreciably following the Cabinet's debt-funding announcement. Business sentiment is wholly favorable to the decision—the general attitude being "here is a debt we have to pay; let's get on with it at once, without haggling."

Capital issues this week included a small loan for Wellington City, New Zealand, and one of £1,000,000 6 per cent debentures by the great iron and steel firm of Bolckow-Vaughan, which was immediately oversubscribed.

Although last month's issues, apart from the Government loan raised directly for national purposes, only totaled £26,000,000, compared with £42,300,000 for January last year, it contrasts very favorably with £7,500,000 raised in December. The outstanding feature, according to statistics compiled by the Midland Bank, is that of the January total, nearly £24,300,000 was subscribed for foreign countries or British overseas possessions.

More Issues Expected

The falling off as compared with January of last year was entirely due to smaller home capital requirements. With regard to forthcoming issues, a couple of important foreign loans are said to be pending and a £1,000,000 7½ per cent debenture issue for the Kellner-Partington Pulp Company, a £1,750,000 5½ per cent debenture issue by the Nobel industries and several appeals for rubber companies are shortly expected.

Yesterday's Bank of England return shows a further drop in resources of the money market with a decline in "other" deposits of more than £8,000,000 and on two days there were occasions when as much as 2 per cent was paid for over-night loans. Fluctuations of foreign exchange have been fantastic and fear has been expressed that the French franc may fall as low as 100 to the pound.

Reasons for Decline in Franc

British discontent with French action in the Ruhr and at Lausanne has been cited abroad as the reason for the collapse, but there are other reasons. Apart from the economic effects of the German imbroglio, the following considerations all have their influence. The adverse French trade balance last year exceeded that for 1921 by nearly 1,000,000,000 francs, the proposal to increase taxation by 20 per cent to balance the Republic's budget has been turned down, the expenses of the Ruhr occupation are mounting, and large coal orders by French railways will have to be settled.

France, however, has not been the only abnormal purchaser of British coal, as German orders have been estimated to total at least 1,000,000 tons. Rising prices are the result for best steam coal, jumping five shillings a ton in Newcastle.

The latest analytical statistics regarding the coal-mining industry issued yesterday show on inspection that while wages have fallen from 70 per cent of the total cost per ton in September, 1921, to 66 per cent in September, last year, management expenses have risen appreciably.

No Transatlantic Rate Wars

In announcing the American bid for Atlantic traffic in United States lines on the forthcoming weekly service from Southampton, Walter Runciman specifically declared that no rate war was contemplated. The prospect of intensified competition apparently has been regarded with equanimity by big shipping companies.

The rate war threatened in the Australian trade by freight cuts made by the Commonwealth Government line has been averted and it is officially announced that an agreement on all cardinal points has been reached.

As far as the general trades are concerned, bankers generally are quietly optimistic. Walter Leaf, speaking at the annual meeting of the Westminster Bank, emphatically declared his belief in "definite signs of a strong trade revival" and the well-known economist, J. M. Keynes, has declared it would "need facts not merely fears" to hold back a revival. While steel and allied industries have been affected beneficially so far by the elimination of German competition there has been a noticeable tendency to concentrate attention on the value of this factor and ignore the dangers of chaotic exchanges and a general reaction in trade due to present troubles.

Cotton Doing Well

Prospects in the cotton industry are distinctly brighter compared with a month or so ago. Despite the rise in the raw material, a growing volume of inquiries and a revival in demand from Calcutta has been recorded and short time in the American spinning sections is being abandoned.

The demand for textiles is generally improved. There has been a further small decrease in the number of unemployed. As the market price of rubber has not averaged one shilling and three pence during the past quarter, the percentage of rubber to be exported at a minimum duty from Ceylon and Malay remains at 60 per cent of standard production.

LAKE SUPERIOR ORE PROSPECTS

Heavy Production for 1923 Expected—Equipment Buying

DULUTH, Minn., Jan. 30 (Special Correspondence)—Lake Superior iron ore miners are looking for a very heavy production this year, approximating the good days when 60,000,000 tons was considered normal. They are buying mine machinery, air compressors, hoists, steam shovels, locomotives, stripping cars, timber and drills at a rate that has not been equaled for years. Within the last few days orders have been placed for three of the heaviest steam shovels ever made, weighing about 300 tons, and other equipment in proportion.

If the present rate of Lake iron ore consumption is maintained, more than 58,000,000 tons will be required during the present year. December showed meltings of Lake ore amounting to more than 4,800,000 tons. This was an increase of 500,000 tons over the month before and is twice as much as was consumed in December of the year before.

For the third week in January lettings of fabricated steel were phenomenal, amounting to more than 93,000 tons, and during the same week new business of 25,000 tons came out for figures. Railroad car and locomotive buying continues at high tide, ships for the Great Lakes are taking a lot of steel, and the industrial purchases are larger and in a wider range of industries than for a long time. There is a tremendous amount of concrete reinforcement business in sight for the spring.

Prices of pig iron are from $7 to $8 higher than a year ago, and in general all steel materials have advanced in proportion, except rails. Ferromanganese, which sold a year ago at $60, is now $107, and manganese ore, which was then 25c a unit, is now 30c, with duty to be added. Iron ore prices for the year are not yet fixed. At present the old price, based on $5.05 for Mesabi non-bessemer, prevails, but that there will be an advance is unquestioned; the mere fact that mining wages are up 10 per cent over the rate a year ago, is one cause for such advance, and other increased costs are another. It is expected the advance will be from 50 to 65c a ton.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal Rate	5%	4¾%
Outside com'l paper	4½	4½
Year money	5	5
Customers' com'l loans	5@5½	5@5½
Ind cus col loans	5½	5½

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	64c	64⅜c
Bar silver in London	30$\frac{15}{16}$d	31¼d
Mexican dollars	48¾c	49⅜c
Canadian ex. dis (%)	1$\frac{1}{16}$	1$\frac{1}{16}$
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅞@4⅛%
30@60 days	3⅞@4⅛
Under 30 days	3⅞@4⅛
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼
Eligible Private Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @4¼
30@60 days	4 @4¼
Under 30 days	4 @4¼

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

	P.C.		P.C.
Boston	4	Chicago	4½
New York	4	St. Louis	4½
Philadelphia	4½	Kansas City	4½
Cleveland	4½	Minneapolis	4½
Richmond	4½	Dallas	4½
Atlanta	4½	San Francisco	4
Amsterdam	4	London	3
Athens	6½	Madrid	5½
Berlin	12	Paris	5
Bombay	7	Prague	5
Budapest	8	Rome	5½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	6½
Bucharest	6	Stockholm	4½
Calcutta	4	Swiss Bank	3½
Christiania	5	Tokyo	8
Copenhagen	5	Vienna	7
Helsingfors	9	Warsaw	7
Lisbon	7		

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$77,000,000	$1,139,000,000
Year ago today	54,000,000	....
Balances	18,000,000	100,000,000
Exchgs for week	16,000,000	....
F R bank credit	18,143,649	86,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling—			
Demand	4.66⅞	$4.66¼	$4.8648
Cables	4.67⅛	4.66½	4.8648
Francs	.0621	.0593	.193
Guilders	.3927	.3910	.402
*Marks	.029	.025	.238
Lire	.0483	.0473¼	.193
Swiss francs	.1874	.1873	.193
Pesetas	.1564	.1553	.193
Belgian francs	.0550	.0510	.193
*Kronen (Aus.)	.014	.014	.2026
Sweden	.2665	.267	.268
Denmark	.1885	.191	.268
Norway	.1852	.186	.268
Greece	.0122	.0118	.193
Argentina	.838	.838	.9648
*Poland	.028	.028	.2380
Hungary	.0004	.0004	.2030
Servia	.0087	.0087	.2030
Finland	.0249	.0249	.1930
Czechoslovakia	.0288	.0288	.3026
Rumania	.0039	.0039	.1930
Portgual	.0475	.0475	1.08
Shanghai	.7225	.72¼	1.0832
Hong Kong	.534	.534	.7800
Bombay	.32	.32	.4866
Yokohama	.48½	.48½	.4984
Brazil	.11½	.115	.3244
Uruguay	.82¾	.82 2-3	1.0342
Chile	.1215	.1215	.3650
Peru	4.12	4.12	4.8685

*Cents a thousand.

BUTLER BROTHERS YEAR

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Butler Brothers' concern for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, shows net profits of $2,715,685 after charges and taxes, and, after deducting $134,098 paid employes participating fund, the balance was $2,581,586, equal to $2.32 a share ($20 par) on 1,113,255 shares of stock. This compares with a net loss of $3,605,207 in 1921. After paying dividends of $2,759,120, the deficit was $177,534. The profit and loss surplus was $6,852,121.

MATTHEW C. BRUSH ELECTED

Matthew C. Brush has been elected president of the American International Corporation, succeeding Charles A. Stone, who has resigned. Mr. Brush was also elected chairman of the executive committee. Frank A. Vanderlip resigned as chairman of the board. Gordon H. Balch was elected vice-president.

COAL BONDS CALLED

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2—The Pittsburgh Coal Company has called for redemption March 1, next, of $613,000 of its 20-year 5 per cent debenture coupon bonds, par $500 each, and $496,000 of the same bonds, par $1000 each. The bonds were not due until July, 1931.

BUSINESS IN THE PHILIPPINES IS MAKING STRIDES

Produce of All Kinds Brings Profit to Raiser—Budget Outlook Is for Surplus

Business is improving in the Philippines, according to a cable to the United States Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner John A. Fowler, Manila. All produce is now bringing a profit to the producer, a condition which has not existed for two years.

General indebtedness to the banks is being worked down steadily, although money is still tight. Total exports for December were valued at 14,871,000 pesos, consisting chiefly of corn, copra cake, coconut oil, hemp, sugar and embroideries.

Hemp and sugar comprised approximately half the total exports in value. Total imports for December were valued at 12,428,000 pesos, giving the island a balance of exports over imports of 2,443,000 pesos. The principal imports were: Cotton goods, 3,287,000 pesos; rice, 1,004,000 pesos; steel and manufactures, 820,000 pesos; a little more than 500,000 pesos each of coal, flour, paper, and something more than 350,000 pesos each of meat products, dairy products, and fish.

Steel Stocks Normal

Most stocks of steel products are normal, but large sizes of mild steel bars are overstocked. There is a steady demand for mill and plantation supplies including pumps. Demand for paper, especially newsprint, is good. Tire stocks are normal. Cotton piece-goods are moving well. A large demand is reported for checked, narrow-woven tissues. The shoe industry is demoralized. The demand for printer's supplies is good, but not for printing machinery. There is a lively movement of tractor parts, but tractors are overstocked.

Passenger automobiles are in demand, and more are being ordered. Small trucks are not selling except at sacrifices. The market for electrical equipment is stagnant. Imported food stocks are normal except of canned salmon, which are light, with prices advancing rapidly. Condensed milk is selling at import cost.

The National Bank is contemplating advances of 2,000,000 pesos to sugar centrals for machinery extensions. No such extensions have been made in two years and they are much needed. The crop outlook is good. Estimated yield of the sugar harvest is 285,000 long tons.

Budget Outlook Bright

Of the recently authorized Government bond issue of $21,000,000, more than half or $13,000,000 have been disposed of in New York, and the rest will probably be offered in June. The proceeds are to be expended $6,000,000 for port works, $10,000,000 for irrigation, $5,000,000 for miscellaneous works. Legislation is being framed for an additional issue of 12,000,000 pesos for Manila waterworks and irrigation.

A budget submitted but not yet passed shows a surplus.

New legislation proposed includes increased liability of bank directors; increase in the merchandising tax from 1 to 1½ per cent; and a luxury sales tax of 5 per cent on automobiles, tires, and other important import commodities.

GENERAL ELECTRIC EMPLOYEES' STOCK NEARLY PAID FOR

General Electric Company employees throughout the United States to the number of about 10,000, who have been paying for the common stock of the company on the installment plan during the last two years, will make the final payments in March and it is expected that the delivery of the stock will be made the first part of April.

The authorization of this new stock issue was for 50,000 shares with a par value of $5,000,000. This was oversubscribed when first offered, but during the two years that followed some employees surrendered their holdings, receiving all the money they paid in plus 7 per cent interest. Some of this stock surrendered has been subscribed to by other employees from time to time and this will not come due until the full payments have been made, a period of 116 weeks.

This stock was originally sold to employees at $136. On each share a credit of $20 was made, an amount which would be practically the same as that realized by anyone purchasing stock on the installment plan, paying interest on the deferred installments and cash and stock dividends. Later an allowance of $4 a share was made, making the net amount to be paid a share $112, which today has a market value of more than $180.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 2—Consols for money here today were 56¼, Grand Trunk ¼, DeBeers 12½, Rand Mines 2⅞. Money 1¼ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 2¼@9-16 per cent; three months' bills 2 9-16 per cent.

ORDER FOR TIN-PLATE

LONDON, Feb. 1—An American order has been placed in South Wales for 250,000 tin-plate boxes at 20s. each, which is below the present minimum price for home selling.

C. S. Van Brundt
GENERAL INSURANCE
SURETY BONDS
202 Citizens National Bank Bldg.,
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Phones 61292—Pico 4399

R. E. Walker, Pres. M. A. Reese, Sec.
THE THOMAS INVESTMENT CO.
SEATTLE, WASH.
Established 1892
Investments made for Non-Residents
Mortgages, Loans, Insurance
Cable—Thomas Seattle 583 Pioneer Bldg.

RECORD BOSTON IMPORT DUTIES

Due to the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, Collections Jump

More money was paid to the United States Government in duties on imported merchandise entering the country through the port of Boston during the month of January than in any one month in the history of the local customhouse. A total of $7,790,577.74 was paid to the Collector of Customs at Boston for duties during January, compared with $5,105,625.48 during the month of December and with $1,338,769.14 in January, 1922.

In addition to the duty collected on imports, the Boston customhouse received $40,579.86 during January in miscellaneous fees and other collections, making the grand total collected at Boston for January $7,831,157.60. The miscellaneous collections during the previous month amounted to $41,460.39.

The remarkable gain in collections at Boston is due to the fact that many items are now dutiable under the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act that come in via Boston in large quantities, which have been on the free list for some years. In the case of wool, which is one of the heaviest items of import at Boston, the present assessment is the heaviest in tariff history, outside of the brief Emergency Tariff Act that preceded the passage of the present act.

EMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 21—"Number of men in employment is now about the same as pre-war. There is no work available for the substantial increase in the employable population since 1913," declared John Maynard Keynes, economist. "Those employed are probably producing on an average of about 10 per cent less than formerly for approximately the same real wage.

"Without improvements in the technique and intelligence of trade and industry, it looks doubtful whether we shall be able to employ the whole employable population, except at the very top of periodic booms."

DIVIDENDS

Middle West Utilities Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Hoosac Cotton Mills declared a quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Sherwood Petroleum Company declared the annual dividends of 6 per cent on the common and of 8 per cent on the preferred, both payable to holders of record Jan. 19.

Quissett Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the common, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Butler Mill declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 5.

Metropolitan Railway of London, Eng., declared a dividend for the last half year on the ordinary shares at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, making a total of 3½ per cent for the year, compared with 2¼ per cent for 1921.

Nyanza Mills declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

Cabot Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Feb. 1.

The Consumers Company has declared the usual semiannual dividend of 3½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable Feb. 20 to stock of record Feb. 10.

Deere & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 15.

Butler Brothers declared the regular quarterly 3⅛ per cent dividend, payable Feb. 16 to stock of record Feb. 3.

St. Mary's Mineral Land declared a dividend of $3 a share, payable March 5 to stock of record Feb. 6.

The Standard Oil Company of New York declared the first quarterly dividend of 35 cents a share on its new issue of $25 par stock. The dividend rate on the old $100 par stock, which the present issue supplants, was $4 a quarter. As the $25 par stock was issued at the rate of 12 shares for each $100 par share, the new rate, being $4.20 on each 12 shares, means an increase of 20 cents a quarter.

Great Central Railway of England declared a 4½ per cent dividend for the last year on the 5 per cent preference stock of 1894, which compares with 2½ per cent in 1921.

Public Utility Earnings

DUQUESNE LIGHT

December—	1922	Increase
Gross	$1,626,690	$169,809
Net	589,745	24,440
Gross—year	16,928,746	836,475
Net	6,599,956	837,002

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY

December—	1922	Increase
Gross	$1,417,215	$248,801
Net	584,758	568,535
Gross—year	13,662,351	3,452,787
Net	5,180,190	2,553,863

CRUDE OIL ADVANCE

TULSA, Okla., Feb. 2 (Special)—Oklahoma, Kansas, and north Texas grades of oil were advanced 10 cents this morning by the Prairie Oil & Gas Company, the Cosden and Gypsy Pipe Lines immediately meeting the raise. This makes 41 gravity oil command $2.40 and below 28 gravity $1.30. Refiners expect the tank wagon price for Standard of Indiana to be increased as a result.

EXCHANGE DEALING RESUMED

PARIS, Feb. 1—The government has authorized the resumption of dealings in futures on the foreign exchange market in view of the violent fluctuations of exchange. Quotations are now officially authorized on one and three months' futures.

PIG IRON PRICE UP

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21—Bessemer pig iron has advanced 50 cents a ton to $28, Valley.

CALIFORNIA SECURITY LOAN CORPORATION
6% Investments
Under State Supervision
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
Established 1892

Last Dividend Rate 6%
On Both Ordinary Shares and Matured Share Certificates
Assets $2,000,000.00
BUSINESS BY MAIL
If not familiar with Cooperative banking write today for information on how to obtain regular shares or matured share certificates.
We have money to loan on first mortgages
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RAILWAYS VERSUS AUTOS IN NORWAY

Motor Routes or Railroads the Transportation Problem to Be Solved

Railways or motor cars, that is the question in Norway. That progressive country, where the sun stays up all night six months in the year, is planning a program of transportation expansion to cover the next 40 years, and one of the problems involved in the planning is whether it is advisable to establish automobile routes instead of building branch and local railway lines.

A member of the special committee of the Storthing, which is considering the railway plans, was asked to make a report on this subject of automobiles versus railways and his conclusion is said to be "that a railway line cannot be justified from the economic point of view as compared with an automobile route unless an average yearly traffic of from 30,000 to 40,000 tons can be assured for the entire length of the railway line."

Concerning the main question, which has not yet been decided, the committee itself says, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce from Vice-Consul H. E. Carlson, Christiania: "The tremendous development which has taken place during the last few years in automobile traffic is revolutionizing ideas about the utilization of a country highway as compared with the railroad.

"Reports from Denmark seem to indicate that competition by automobile routes has had a decided negative effect on the finances of the government railways. This is shown by the fact that the last increase in freights on the part of the railways, which was meant to bring about a balance in Denmark's national budget, has brought about a decided decrease in railway traffic in favor of the automobile."

NEW YORK BANK POINTS TO FACTORS OF PROSPERITY

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—Just now in the United States "there is no involuntary unemployment, wages are high, business is active and credit is readily obtainable," says the current financial and business review of the Mechanics & Metals National Bank. Continuing the report says in part:

"The present position of our productive organism generally, of purchasing power throughout the country, of the price structure and the banking and credit structure are such that, as one review of business conditions has expressed it, 'only an economic hurricane of the most sudden and vehement sort would be likely to wreck the business movement that is under way.'

"European developments are not under American control; at the same time we cannot safely forecast our future without reckoning fully on foreign possibilities. For the moment the tangled confusion existing in the realm of statesmanship has diverted public attention away from business and finance, and quite in the same manner as was the case during the war, events in European politics have absorbed everyone's interest.

"So obscure is the international state of affairs on account of recent happenings that attempts at interpretation have proved utterly fruitless, and the American attitude—which at the turn of the year appeared to be one of readiness to help where help could properly be extended—has again become one of puzzlement and waiting."

LONDON STOCK TRADING RATHER QUIET TODAY

LONDON, Feb. 2—Influenced by the news from Lausanne and coupled with week-end absentees, there was little trading in securities generally on the stock exchange today.

Gilt-edged issues were easier. Continental political disturbances caused heaviness in French loans. Quotations in home rails were irregular pending adjustments, while Argentine rails displayed cheerfulness in spots.

Dollar descriptions were quiet and without particular feature. Oil shares in the main were harder. Royal Dutch was 29¾, Shell Transport 3⅞, and Mexican Eagle 2.

Rubber shares showed more stability, although this group lacked leadership. Kaffirs held firm under professional support. Industrials were quiet and mixed.

WOOL SALES RESULTS

LONDON, Feb. 2—A varied selection, amounting to 14,083 bales, was offered at the wool sales yesterday. Home and American traders were buyers but continental spinners were quiet.

PIERCE-ARROW EARNINGS FAIR

Company Charges Off Large Amount for Depreciation

In addition to payments of $1,000,000 during the year, which reduced its bank loans from $8,150,000 to $7,150,000, the Pierce-Arrow Motor Company earned in 1922 profits of $718,000 after payment of $561,000 in interest. Of these earnings, $708,000, equivalent to 12.7 per cent on the net value of its fixed assets, was written off for depreciation. This continues a long established depreciation policy which has reduced the fixed assets on the books to about one-half their replacement value.

Most of this ground was gained in the latter half of the year. Some financing will be done to fund bank loans and provide necessary working capital, so that present improved business may be made more profitable.

With the approval of the stockholders, the company will authorize $6,000,000 first mortgage bonds, none of which will be sold; $4,200,000 of the issue will be pledged to secure an issue of $3,500,000 one-year 6 per cent notes, which will not be publicly offered.

Stockholders will be offered $4,200,000 20-year 8 per cent debentures at par and 15,750 shares of 8 per cent cumulative prior preference stock of no par value at $100 a share. This prior preference stock will be convertible into common at 5 for 1 and will have $250,000 annual sinking fund, sufficient to retire the entire issue before maturity. The sinking fund can call the stock at $110 a share.

Additional Buffalo directors will be elected, so that the board will have a large majority of local directors.

The inventory has been written down to a rock bottom basis and business shows marked improvement. Pierce-Arrow has shown a profit in every year of its history except one—1921. The average profits since organization before depreciation are more than $2,000,000 annually; excluding 1921, the annual average is over $3,000,000.

Hayden, Stone & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Chase Securities Corporation, and O'Brian, Potter & Co. of Buffalo will underwrite the offering.

OUTLOOK BETTER FOR ATLANTIC GULF LINES

It is estimated that the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines will show for the year ended Dec. 31, 1922, interest charges earned and a substantial amount toward depreciation. This has been accomplished in the face of difficult operating conditions which have prevailed throughout the year.

The brightest spot in the situation at the moment is the coastwise services, which are doing a profitable business. Passenger traffic on all lines continues satisfactory, but the keen competition existing in the freight business to the West Indies has deprived this service of the opportunity of making much money.

Eleven out of the 12 tankers owned by the Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines are under charter, earning their operating expenses and something toward depreciation. In connection with tanker prospects, the recent development of southern California, as a source of oil supply, may have a distinct influence upon the tanker market.

Whereas a round voyage to Mexico from New York is figured at 20 to 23 days, it takes about 50 days to complete a round voyage to California, and the hope of the tanker owners for profitable employment of the expanded tanker fleet lies in the transportation of oil to distant places.

GRAY & DAVIS IS DOING BETTER

Unless year-end adjustments are unusual or severe the Gray & Davis concern will show net earnings for 1922 of rising $300,000 or roughly something more than $2 a share on the 136,900 shares of common stock after allowing for dividends on the new 8 per cent preferred. This will be the first year the Cambridge (Mass.) concern has been "in black ink" since 1919 when net profits were $465,000.

The current year begins auspiciously with gross the first month of $325,000 or about as big a month as the company has ever had. Net earnings should run between $35,000 and $40,000.

HARBOR TONNAGE GREATER

LONDON, Feb. 2—The gross tonnage entering Southampton in 1922 amounted to 10,793,391 tons, an increase of 3,000,000 tons over 1921. New harbor developments are to be begun immediately and include a new dock and five jetties at an estimated cost of £10,000,000.

Serving the Newcomer

Sixteen Branches in Southern California

THE qualities which have made Hellman Bank such a potent force in the development of the industries of California equip it to render services of unusual value to the newcomer and visitor.

Hellman Commercial Trust and Savings Bank
LOS ANGELES

MILD WEATHER CAUSES A SLACK DEMAND FOR BEEF

Prices Slightly Higher Than Last Week—Sheep and Mutton Improve

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Demand for beef this week has been unusually slack, which traders attribute largely to the mild weather. Prices, however, have been a little higher than last week, when they were depressed because of large receipts.

Shippers need the good to choice well-finished steers, which are relatively scarce, and are quotable at $10@11.50.

There is a fair demand for medium to good steers which sell at $8.50@9.50, and most of the cattle received come within this range. The plainer and less attractive steers meet with a slow demand at $7.75@8.25.

Good fat cows and heifers at $6@8 are fairly active, but there are not many of them offered.

A falling off of 50,000 in the supply of hogs this week has put the market on a very solid foundation. The supply was excessive last week and packers were able to force prices down to the lowest point since November. The country promptly retaliated by cutting down supplies and now the general trade is 40 to 50 cents higher than a week ago. Shipping demand is really the main support of the market.

Choice light hogs are quotable up to $8.75 and most of the medium-weight butchers sell at $8.40@8.70, with heavy butchers at $8.10@8.30. Mixed and mediums are $7.90@8.35.

Sheep receipts have been moderate of late, and the tone of the market has improved, together with the outlet for mutton. Good lambs are $15@15.40, with the heavier kinds at $14.75@15. Shorn lambs are in demand at $12.50@13.

Good ewes are salable up to $7@8 and wethers to $9.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Yesterday's market in live stock presented an uneven appearance again, with cattle fairly active and higher, hogs weak and sheep slow and steady.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 9000; beef steers, closing fairly active, steady to 15c higher; in between grades showing most advance; best matured steers, $10.75, weight 1491 pounds; few loads 1300 to 1450-pound averages, $9@10; bulk, $8@9.50; yearlings up to $10; butcher she-stock, fully steady; bulk canners and cutters, $3@3.75; choice heavy cows, mostly around $6; veal calves, 25@50c lower; bulk desirable kind to packers, $10@11; few to shippers, around $12; numerous sales of light calves around $9.50; bulls, around 15c lower; bulk bolognas, $4.50@4.75; stockers and feeders, steady to 25c lower; plain kind and lighter weights, very slow.

Hogs—Receipts, 53,000; general market 15c to 20c lower; closed weak, 15c to 30c lower; 200 to 225-pound average, off most; bulk 150 to 200-pound averages, $8.45@8.75; stop, $8.75; bulk 225 to 300-pound butchers, $8.15@8.30; late, $8.10; weighty packing sows, around $7.25; desirable pigs, $7.75@8.25; estimated hold-over 17,000.

Sheep—Receipts 13,000; slow, generally steady; top fat lambs, $15.15 to packers on shipping account; bulk fat wooled lambs, $14.50@15; clipped kind, $12.50, with fall shorn up to $13.25; choice 95-pound fed yearling wethers, $12.75; heavy fat ewes, $5.50@6.50; lighter weights up to $7.50 paid for one load averaging 129 pounds; three decks desirable 86-pound comeback lambs, $15.35 to yard traders; other breeding and shearing lambs, $14.25@15.

TIME-BASIS AUTO SALES

How large a percentage of automobiles are sold on a time basis is indicated by the report of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation, which shows that in four years of operation it has financed under its retail plan, sales of 274,775 cars, trucks and tractors, and under its wholesale plan 165,782 cars, trucks and tractors, exclusive of other General Motors products and export shipments financed.

STEAMSHIP FARES CUT

LONDON, Feb. 1—Because of the improvement in sterling exchange, Atlantic Steamship Lines announce reductions of approximately £3 for first class, £2 for second class, and £1 5s. for third-class tickets purchased in the United Kingdom.

OIL BRINGING PREMIUM

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2—A premium of 15 to 20 cents a barrel is being paid by independents for Pennsylvania crude oil.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINES TO EXTEND SCOPE

Important Decision Is Handed Down by Interstate Commerce Commission

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—Southern Pacific Railroad steamship lines which now render service between Galveston and New Orleans and New York may increase sailing, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided today, to provide water transportation between nearly all New England ports and ports on the Gulf of Mexico west of New Orleans without violating Interstate Commerce laws.

Increased service, the commission held, will be of advantage to commerce and will not tend to exclude competition of independent water lines.

The right to maintain a line between Houston, Texas and Philadelphia, however, was refused on the ground that independent steamship service now rendered between these ports would be endangered.

Must Submit Schedules

All rates, sailing schedules and regulations of the Atlantic Steamship Lines, the Southern Pacific subsidiary, which will operate the projected service, must be submitted to the commission before becoming effective.

The decision resulted from the application of the Southern Pacific as a rail and water carrier for permission to extend the scope of its steamship operations, which are under the jurisdiction of the commission. An issue as to the legality of a railroad going into extensive competition with steamship lines was raised, and although the majority of the commission held that authority to do this could be given the Southern Pacific, Commissioners Eastman, Campbell, and Potter dissented.

Commissioner Eastman expressed the opinion that the law forbade such extension of service, and declared further that the Southern Pacific had given no assurance that it would extend the steamship service as outlined if permission were given while independent ship lines would be forced to "hesitate before risking competition with steamships so subsidized by the Southern Pacific.

Majority Opinion

The majority opinion, however, declared:

"Under consideration of the record, we are of opinion and find that the rail lines of the applicant may compete with its steamship lines, but that the operation of those lines in either regular or irregular service between New York and Sabine Pass, Texas City, Freeport, Houston and Orange, Tex., and between Portland, Me., Boston, Fall River, and New Bedford, Mass., Providence, R. I., Philadelphia, and Baltimore, on the one hand, and New Orleans, Galveston, and the other gulf ports named on the other, except from Philadelphia to Houston, is in the interest of the public and of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and will neither exclude, prevent, nor reduce competition on the routes by water under consideration."

Discussing the legality of its action, the commission majority declared that Congress in forbidding railroad control of steamship lines had intended to prevent the strangling of water competition against railroads. The Southern Pacific's present objective, it was declared, was not to restrict competition against its rail lines, but to provide new service and increase rather than reduce competition in transportation service.

While independent steamship service has been established between North Atlantic and Gulf ports, it was added, there has been no material improvement or increase in the facilities offered to shippers on those general routes for two years.

Additional steamship service is expected to be provided for the port of Boston as a result of the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, handed down today, to the effect that the Southern Pacific Steamship line may increase its sailings to include calls at New England ports. The Southern Pacific Railway operates the Morgan line between New York and Gulf of Mexico ports, including Galveston and New Orleans. The desire of the company is to extend this service to Boston and New England ports at such time as opportunity for cargoes offers, without actually establishing a permanent service.

Efforts to secure direct steamship service between New Orleans and Boston have extended over a period of years, the commercial interests of New England seeking the benefit of lower transportation rates prevailing on water-borne commerce. Patronage of such a line would be heavy during the cotton shipping season when New England textile mills purchase many thousands of bales. This season, however, does not last throughout the whole 12 months of the year.

The plan of the Southern Pacific line is to provide steamers during the heavy shipping season for cotton and also when the Aroostook County potato growers in Maine make their heavy shipments to the south. Service will also be provided at any time when freight is offered in any sizable volume.

The Morgan line has a fleet of 15 oil-burning steamers of 8000 to 10,000 net tons each, now engaged in the coastwise service and terminating at New York.

An extension of the trip of any of these boats to Boston should, therefore, be a relatively easy matter for the line to arrange.

AUSTRIAN LOAN PLAN

LONDON, Feb. 1—Negotiations for an Austrian short-term loan are expected to open in London, with loan taking the form of 12 months' Austrian Treasury bonds to maximum amount of £3,500,000.

WESTINGHOUSE GETS ORDER

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2—The Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company has received an order from the Long Island railroad for motor car and power house equipment to cost $500,000.

Photograph © by Underwood & Underwood

Seymour L. Cromwell

SEYMOUR L. CROMWELL, a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., was educated at Harvard and the University of Berlin. In preparation for his business career he did clerical work in a bank, a railroad company, a warehouse company and a gas company. He bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange in 1896 and joined the firm of Strong, Sturgis & Co., of which he has been a member ever since. He became a governor of the New York Stock Exchange in January, 1914; was elected president of the exchange on May 19, 1921, and re-elected in May, 1922.

Mr. Cromwell has been prominent in charitable and boys' welfare work. Previous to 1900 he was an officer of St. John's Guild and of the University Settlement in Eldridge Street, New York. In 1900 he moved to Mendham, N. J., where he owns a large farm. He became active in the affairs of New Jersey and was president of the State Charities Aid for 10 years, and a member of the commission appointed by Governor Edge to draw up the present plans for the management of the penal institutions of that State.

He was president of the New Jersey State Home for Boys in Jamesburg. Mr. Cromwell at the present time is president of the Fatherless Children of France, Inc., an organization which has adopted and cares for 320,000 French children. In recognition of his work in connection with this organization the French Government has made him an officer of the Legion of Honor. Mr. Cromwell was a sergeant in the American Army during the Spanish-American War.

WESTERN ROAD'S HEAD POINTS OUT MERGER BENEFITS

Ralph Budd Says Consolidation of Systems Would Cut Costs to the Public

ST. PAUL, Feb. 2 (Special Correspondence)—Consolidations of railroads will permit the economies of operation and improved service at reduced cost which public interest demands, Ralph Budd, president of the Great Northern Railway, declared in an address before the St. Paul Transportation Club.

"Such public benefit would come to the northwest through the consolidation of the Great Northern, Burlington, and Northern Pacific roads, and authorization of this will assure prompt realization of the railroad consolidation principle on a large scale," Mr. Budd said.

"Consolidations are purely permissive under the Transportation Act and railroads will not agree to groupings which would be injurious. But the Northern-Burlington consolidation would be acceptable to these roads and offers an opportunity which does not exist anywhere else in the country for the prompt realization on a large scale of the consolidation principle, which is so highly in the public interest," he added.

President Budd's discussion intimated that three companies are prepared to consolidate and make important economies immediately.

"The railway consolidation plan is a paper plan until some group of roads voluntarily consolidates," said President Budd. "An attempt to establish a group by separation of the Burlington from either Northern would be a mere paper plan, would not be realized, and would operate to discourage and defeat the consolidation scheme of the Transportation Act.

"Success of this principle of the act demands that existing relationships be recognized and the consumption of such relationships into actual consolidations be facilitated that the public may derive the greatest benefits which will be produced by consolidation."

BROOKLYN UNION GAS COMPANY'S EARNINGS GOOD

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—The Brooklyn Union Gas Company, for the year nded Dec. 31, 1922 (excluding earnings of subsidiaries), shows net income of $3,660,631 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $4,570,027 in 1921.

Figures compare:

	1922	1921	1920
Gross rev	$20,259,803	$14,572,128	$15,894,532
Net	4,516,653	*3,269,030	*1,303,432
Int & rent	1,493,236	1,300,997	1,074,504
Sur af chgs	3,660,631	‡4,570,027	‡2,377,936
Res fr en & replace	.....	208,133	.....
Surplus	3,660,631	‡4,778,160	‡2,377,936
P & I sur	233,206	‡3,427,425	1,338,157

* Loss. ‡ Deficit.

At the business meeting William H. English and Arthur F. Staniford were elected directors.

BRITISH TREASURY POSITION SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

Receipts in First 10 Months of 1922-23 Year Amount to 73 Per Cent of Budget

A surplus of receipts above expenditures approximating £24,000,000 was shown by the British Treasury returns for 10 months of the fiscal year to the end of January, 1923. At the corresponding period of 1922, British Government expenditure exceeded the income by more than £61,000,000, so that the present position of the British Treasury shows an improvement of £85,000,000 over its position at the end of January, 1922.

A special cable to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, from its English Information Service, gives the figures as follows:

Revenue receipts of British Treasury, April, 1922, to Jan. 27, 1923, £666,211,717; expenditure, £642,984,605. In the corresponding period of 1921-22 the receipts were £784,023,383 and the expenditure £845,463,466. These figures show a reduction of more than £200,000,000 in British expenditures during the April-January period of the present fiscal year, compared to expenditures during the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year.

The receipts in the first 10 months of the 1922-23 fiscal year have amounted to 73 per cent of the budget estimate for the year. In 10 months of the 1921-22 fiscal year the receipts amounted to only 64.5 per cent of the budget estimate.

PREFERRED STOCKS

(Quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co., Boston)

	Bid	Offd
American Glue Co.	..	120
American Mfg. Co.	85	87
Bigelow Hartford Carpet Co.	113	..
B. B. & R. Knight, Inc.	44	48
Bird & Sons Co.	109	..
Boston Belting Co.	..	29
Boston Mfg. Co.	99	..
Bost Woven Hose & Rub. Co.	100	..
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.	100	..
Conn. Mills, 1st pf.	80	85
Crossett (Lewis A.) Shoe Co.	98	..
Dartmouth Mfg. Co.	86	..
Douglas Shoe Co.	96	99
Eastern Mfg. Co.	57	80
Emerson Shoe Co.	82	86
Esmond Mills	97	..
Fairbanks Morse Co.	95	..
Fairhaven Mills	93	..
Fisk Rubber Co.	71	73
Gosnold Mills	93	..
Grant (W. T.) Co.	103	..
Graton & Knight Mfg Co	58	60
Greenfield Tap & Die Co.	92½	96
Harmony Mills	103	..
Hendee Mfg. Co.	80	..
Heywood-Wakefield Co.	104	107
Home Bleach & Dye Works	60	..
Hood Rubber	100	..
Ipswich Mills	..	98
Keith (George E.)	98	101
Lancaster Mills	103	..
Library Bureau	103	..
Merrimack Mfg. Co.	85	88
Nashua Mfg. Co.	101½	103½
Norton Co.	104	..
Quincy Mkt Cold S&W Co.	88	..
Regal Shoe Co.	55	..
Saco Lowell Shops, 1st pf.	103	106
do 2d pf	100	102½
Sanford Mills	103	105½
Sharp Mfg Co	..	105
Taylor (E. E.) Co.	96	..
Union Twist Drill Co.	84	87½
U. S. Envelope	112	..
West Boylston Mfg. Co.	101	104
Wickwire Spencer Steel	52	56
William Whitman Co.	98½	100½
Winnsboro Mills	102	..

RECOVERY MADE BY CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM CO.

Rehabilitation of the Property Seen in Resumption of Common Dividends

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—A declaration of a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on California Petroleum common stock marks an important step in rehabilitation of this property, under way for a number of years. Although the directors could easily have paid a dividend before this time they adopted the conservative policy of putting back a large part of profits into building up the property.

As a result, California Petroleum has approximately 50,000 barrels production of crude oil daily in California oil fields and its capitalization is the smallest of any company with a crude oil production of that size.

Organized in 1912, the company paid regular 7 per cent dividends on the preferred for three years. In 1915 the dividend was reduced to 4¾ per cent, and it was not until 1918 that a start was made in paying dividends accumulated in the meanwhile. In that year 6¼ per cent regular and 2 per cent on account of back payments was paid, while in 1919 the regular 7 per cent and all accumulated payments were liquidated. Regular dividends have been paid since then.

The dividend just declared on the common is the first since July, 1913. In that year three quarterly payments of $1.25 were made.

Meanwhile the company has been strengthened through reinvestment of profits, so that on Aug. 31, 1922, its preferred issued was $10,209,526, compared with $12,343,026 at the end of 1916. It canceled out of earnings $1,965,500 and held in the treasury for future retirement $280,000 par value preferred, all through appropriations from earnings. The funded debt was reduced from $1,818,700 to $852,400.

From Jan. 1, 1916, to Aug. 31, 1922, California Petroleum deducted from earnings $10,532,017 in special reserves to retire the preferred and bonds of subsidiaries, depletion, depreciation, betterments and preferred stock dividends.

Despite these large deductions, it earned a net of $6,165,251 in the period mentioned on 148,770 shares of common, close to $42 a share, without paying any dividends on the common stock.

In nine months of 1922 California Petroleum earned net of $1,366,681 for the common, or $9.18 a share. These profits were after deducting preferred dividends, taxes, depreciation and depletion. Depreciation and depletion items alone aggregated $1,439,000, or more than the balance left for the common in the first nine months. Obviously, California Petroleum earnings last year were in excess of $25 a share on the common before depletion and depreciation but after taxes and preferred dividends.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Federal Reserve System statement of resources and liabilities compare (000 omitted):

	Jan. 31, 1923	Jan. 24, 1923
Total gold reserve	$3,075,810	$3,080,137
Legal tdr nts, silv etc.	151,333	141,844
Total reserve	3,227,143	3,221,981
Bills discounted:		
Sec by govt oblig	377,482	341,649
All other	219,769	228,086
Bills bght in open mkt.	188,566	204,547
Total bills on hand	785,817	774,282
Member bank res acct.	1,913,466	1,924,521
F R notes in actual cir.	2,203,701	2,225,231

Ratios of total reserve to net deposit and federal reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 federal reserve banks and the entire system as of Jan. 31, 1923, compared with the previous week and a year ago, follow:

	Jan. 31, 1923	Jan. 24, 1923	Feb. 1, 1922
Boston	74.4	72.4	76.4
New York	76.0	76.1	84.8
Philadelphia	72.7	76.0	72.5
Cleveland	83.8	80.3	77.5
Richmond	77.8	75.2	48.5
Atlanta	83.8	82.0	55.4
Chicago	82.2	83.2	75.1
St. Louis	71.6	73.0	78.2
Minneapolis	80.9	81.1	65.1
Kansas City	71.2	68.4	63.2
Dallas	56.7	50.8	49.8
San Francisco	74.3	72.7	81.3
Total	76.9	76.4	76.2

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Jan. 31, 1923	Jan 24, 1923
Resources:		
Total gold reserves	$227,670	$228,186
Leg ten notes, silv, etc:	11,091	8,944
Total reserves	238,761	237,130
Bills discounted:		
Sec by U S Govt oblig.	23,857	20,894
All other	27,485	28,305
Bills bght in open mkt.	14,851	18,319
Tot bills on hand	66,193	67,600
Liabilities:		
Member bank—res acct.	125,148	127,214
F R notes in actual circ	192,349	195,086

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Total gold reserve	$956,309,372	$949,980,715
Total reserves	983,867,906	977,448,890
Bills discounted:		
Sec by govt obliga.	230,612,297	191,283,297
All other	21,251,852	25,357,889
Bills bght in op mkt	27,784,602	32,066,005
F R notes in circu.	551,028,595	545,265,460

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET SAGS, THEN TURNS UPWARD

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Wheat averaged a little higher in price today during the early dealings. The opening, which varied from ⅜c off to ⅛c advance, with May $1.17⅝@1.17¾ and July $1.12¼@1.12⅜, was followed by a slight sag and then by an upturn all around to above yesterday's closing level.

After opening unchanged to a shade higher, May 73¾@73⅞, the corn market hardened a trifle more.

Oats opened unchanged to ⅛c higher, May 44¾@44⅞, and later held around first figures.

Provisions were easier.

JONES & LAUGHLIN'S YEAR

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 2—Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation for the year ended Jan. 1, 1923, shows net earnings of $10,580,983 after taxes. After deducting $1,140,611 interest charges and $4,026,469 for depreciation and depletion, the surplus was $5,413,903.

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Modjeska's Home

in the Forest of Arden, Cleveland Forest Reserve, which was for 25 years the home of this famous Shakespearian actress, will soon be open to the public as a place for a day's auto trip.

The beautifully landscaped grounds will be available for luncheon parties and for picnics and will be open to visitors during the day only. A small admission will be charged; full information will be given by the attendants as to the FOREST OF ARDEN and Madam Modjeska's association with it.

The beautiful olive grove adjoining and overlooking Modjeska's Home is being subdivided into mountain home sites. Each site will be easily accessible, nearly level and ready for immediate building. The prices will range from $200 to $800 and easy terms will be available.

On request, we will advise you when the Home and grounds will be open to the public and send you a free book with illustrations of the Home and grounds and a short history of Madam Modjeska.

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ONE newly built modern bungalow; 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms, large dressing room, 2 large closets, bath, screen porch with laundry tray, built-in features, floor furnace and gas radiators; large garage; located near Pasadena high school and California Institute of Technology; ready for rent Feb. 15; unfurnished for $75 per month, year lease. 1637 Oakdale St., Pasadena, Calif.

FOR SALE—Summer resort, about 2½ acres, located on Long Lake, near Valparaiso, Ind., together with six furnished cottages, equipped with electric lights; well water, good boating, bathing, fishing, fruit trees, garden. Price $7500. W. H. BRAINERD, Western Springs, Ill.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
FOR SALE OR RENT—Houses, lots, lands, business properties. EDWARD DINSLEY, 431 Douglas Bldg. Phone 14354.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write
J. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

LOT 75x115, Ave. 37 and Roseview; high ground, sidewalk; $850, terms. L. CORDES, 3402 Dayton Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

LONG-ESTABLISHED DEPARTMENT STORES TO BE CONSOLIDATED

NEW YORK, Feb. 2—It is announced that negotiations have been completed for the consolidation of a number of important department stores operating in Cleveland, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, and Wheeling, W. Va., into a new company known as National Department Stores, Inc. The capitalization of the new company comprises $5,000,000 7 per cent cumulative first preferred, $3,300,000 7 per cent cumulative second preferred, and 300,000 shares of common stock without par value.

The $5,000,000 7 per cent cumulative first preferred stock has been underwritten and is being offered for public subscription at 100 and accrued dividend by a nation-wide syndicate headed by Blair & Co., Inc. The stores embraced in the consolidation have been in existence from 24 to 76 years, including the Bailey Company in Cleveland, established in 1899; the Rosenbaum Company in Pittsburgh, established in 1868; the B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Company in St. Louis, established in 1872; the George R. Taylor Company in Wheeling, established in 1847, and the George E. Stifel Company in Wheeling, established in 1879.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW YORK CENTRAL

December:	1922	1921
Gross	$34,979,120	$27,458,262
Oper income	6,782,171	11,898,659
Gross—year	363,122,527	339,479,455
Oper income	53,716,459	59,031,276

SALES OF STOCKS INCREASE

Sales of stocks in January on the New York Stock Exchange amounted to 20,524,500 shares, as compared with 20,349,800 shares in December, 21,304,900 shares in November, and 15,687,300 shares in January last year. In 1920, 1910, 1907, 1906, and 1901 January sales of stocks were larger than last month's total.

For Sale: Home in "The Oaks"
STOCKTON, CALIFORNIA
This 5-room home, just completed, is modern in every detail; hardwood floors in living room and dining room, pretty buffet, ivory woodwork and tapestry paper throughout, 2 roomy bedrooms are connected with bath by pass hall, kitchen finished in white has every convenience, including breakfast nook; fine large lot, with cement floored garage opening on alley; key at 1285 N. Sierra Nevada St., Stockton. For full information write "OWNER," 1527a L St., Sacramento, Calif.

FOR SALE—Modern house, real home. ¾ acre, plenty fruit, fine view, foothill location. C. E. BENNETT, 5061 Codinga Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. Phone Gar. 500.

FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE
320-acre stock and grain farm, improved, sandy loam, old corn district; school bus by door near Haxtun, North Eastern Colorado; terms. MRS. BESSIE GRABILL, 726 So. Sycamore St., Santa Ana, California.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 25 Post Avenue—Lady having small modern apt., upper west side, will share it with refined business woman or couple; near subway station; reasonable. BRUNSWICK, 8592 Wadsworth.

NEW YORK CITY—Vicinity White Plains, high, open country, furnished house, 14 rooms, completely modern; suitable sanitorium or residence; two garages. PROBST, 28 East 64 St.

NEW YORK CITY, 289 W. 261st St., Near Van Cortlandt Park—5-8-room apt; 2-family house. Phone Kingsbridge 3174.

NEW YORK CITY—Sublet unfurnished 2-room apt., bath, open fireplace. 9 West 65th St., BIRD, Columbus 9246.

PASADENA, CALIF.—N. B. "Newly Built" 2 modern 6-room bungalows ready for rent, unfurnished; 6 rooms, 3 bedrooms, shower bath, floor furnace, sleeping porch, garage; excellent location near schools, local and suburban cars; $100 a month, $85 on year lease. M. S. HASKELL, 982 East California St.

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA—New house, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 5 bedrooms, attractively furnished; commanding direct ocean and mountain view; double garage; $200 per month during winter. Inquire MR. EDES, Hotel Darby, Los Angeles, Cal.

VICINITY White Plains, high, open country, furnished house, 14 rooms, completely modern; suitable sanitorium or residence; 2 garages. PROBST, 28 East 64th St., New York City.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED

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LOS ANGELES—Near Westlake Park, 2 and 3-room furnished apartments; also sleeping rooms. 455 Grand View St. 51004.

NEW YORK CITY—For rent during week days as office or studio, furnished apt.; reasonable. Bryant 6968 evenings, or Box C-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N. Y. C.

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NEW YORK CITY—Morning and evening time can be had, practitioner's office. Murray Hill 0681.

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NEW YORK CITY, 617 W. 113 St.—Small southern family will rent dainty room, $10. Apt. 41. Cathedral 9589.

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SHIPPING CLERK for wholesale dry goods; state salary expected; references. Box P-2, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N.Y.C.

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ACCOUNTING, auditing, systems, income tax, books kept part time. "L." PROUDFOOT, 5110 Kenmore, Tel. Sunnyside 3533, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

POSITION wanted in Los Angeles, Calif. Alert, active woman with experience in various industries, most recently in job printing office, desires to enlarge her opportunities for advancement; could do general office work, supervise crew of girls or take other position of responsibility, but is more interested in future prospects than present salary. If you want an earnest, willing worker who is quick to learn and will follow directions cheerfully, address, Box P-36, care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, California.

BOOKKEEPER - ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly competent, control accounts, financial statements, executive ability, familiar publishing organization work, accountant's office, time balances, etc., desires connection where efficient work will be appreciated. Box G-9, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40 St., N. Y. C.

WANTED—IN LOS ANGELES
Position of trust, private secretary or office manager, by young woman of diplomacy and tact; several years' experience legal, railroad and general office work. Address T-18, care The Christian Science Monitor, 629 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

WOMAN with broad merchandising experience wishes to communicate with department store or specialty shop anywhere desiring comparison office manager or department analyzer. Box T-7, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

LADY capable of creating artistic, homelike atmosphere economically, desires position in small hotel or club; is also an all-around office woman. Ex. M. R., 10524 Greenlawn Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

REFINED young Swiss lady desires position as companion; speaks French, German and some English; good needle woman, musical. MARTHE BERGUNDTHAL, care Mrs. Chas. Chevalier, 90 Floyd St., Belleville, N. J.

BOOKKEEPER — Seven years' experience; student of course in higher accounting, desires position with an assured future. M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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preferred or anyone else with $10,000 to $15,000, to invest in an established electrical engineering and contracting firm located in New Jersey's industrial area; the investor may take an active part in the business if he desires. Address Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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LEON BOURGEOIS RETIRES FROM FRENCH POLITICAL LIFE

Statesman Advocates a Real League of Nations, Having Organization Powerful Enough to Enforce Peace

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Jan. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The prospective retirement of Léon Bourgeois from French political life is to be deeply regretted. The writer, who has known the present President of the Senate for many years, considers him to be the most sympathetic statesman that the Third Republic has produced.

He has never been suspected of mere Parliamentary intrigues but has a genuine record of public service that can hardly be equaled. He prefers the quieter and humbler paths of service and has devoted himself to the pursuance of the one idea that has remained in the forefront of his mind since the earliest days of his public life.

That idea is the construction of a true League of Nations. When a young man he wrote a book entitled "Solidarité." Ever since he has endeavored to realize the doctrines he then expounded. The fraternity of mankind might possibly until our generation have been regarded only as a religious ideal—an ideal to be aimed at, he says; but today when industrialism, international finance, universal thought, have brought the peoples into closer relations, when means of locomotion, of telegraphy, have drawn continent to continent, when indeed in many material ways country interlocks with country as never before, and our interests in the last resort are the same—our solidarity is not merely an ideal but a reality which affirms itself.

Delegate to Hague

This central thought has guided his whole career. He was, it will be remembered, the first delegate of France to The Hague Conference of 1899 and again a delegate to The Hague Conference of 1907. Three years later he had published his book on the "Society of Nations." It is therefore a mistake to suppose that the League was suddenly thought of after the war, or was in some sense the invention of President Wilson.

If any man of our time may be said to be the father of the League he is Léon Bourgeois. Well do I remember the strenuous days of 1919, when, to a certain extent, I "collaborated," as M. Bourgeois was good enough to say, with him in the framing of certain clauses of the Covenant. Nobody should have the whole credit, but it is fair to repeat that although at the time others figured much more in the limelight, and indeed did exceedingly useful work, it was Léon Bourgeois who provided the framework of the League of Nations and thus made a forward step toward the fellowship and the international regulation of diplomatic difficulties which he had advocated at The Hague.

An International "Police Force"

We had long discussions in those days on many points. According to M. Bourgeois, the great defect of the League as it exists is that it has no army to enforce its decisions on recalcitrant nations. He would have had an all-powerful organization to which all countries would submit in matters which affected the peace of Europe, or rather of the world; but if one nation ran amuck there should have been a police force provided by all the members of the League which would have been directed against the culprit, and which would have quickly brought it to reason.

The part such a force should play is precisely the part played by the police in city life. The lack of this ability to make its authority felt is what renders the League absolutely useless. He would also have had a sort of international headquarters staff, whose duty it would be to watch the danger spots of Europe, and the moment there was danger of strife, report to the governments and prepare to intervene.

Had there been such a headquarters staff with an international army of police the succession of coups which have marked European history during the past four years would not have occurred. There would have been no Fiume dispute. There would have been no Vilna trouble. The fighting in the Near East would have been prevented. The score of incidents that have helped to bring Europe to its present state would have been impossible in face of a really strong and determined and impartial League of Nations.

VANCOUVER TO HELP FRUIT RANCHERS

KELOWNA, B. C., Jan. 26 (Special Correspondence)—The decision of fruit and vegetable growers in convention here this week to organize on California lines on the basis of at least 80 per cent of total production has produced a new note of optimism throughout the interior. The offer of a delegation from the Vancouver Board of Trade to attend to the financing necessary for the purchase of all existing packing houses removed the one great difficulty in the way of the success of the movement.

The new organization, which will be known as British Columbia Cooperative, Ltd., will do an annual business second only to the largest California co-operatives.

WINNIPEG STATISTICS

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—According to figures just made public by the Manitoba municipal commissioner, the population of the province increased by approximately 20,000 in 1922, the total number of inhabitants being 573,289. The total tax imposition for the province in 1922 was $19,302,894. The assessment value of real property in Manitoba was $681,203,084. The total debenture debt of all municipalities in the province is $68,811,040, of which $50,192,770 is in Winnipeg.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Recipes from the Near East

Mainly Vegetables

ONE of the principal characteristics of Oriental cookery—that is to say the cookery of southeastern Europe and the Near East—is the use of vegetables in a large variety of dishes. In most Oriental meat dishes the meat is used only as flavoring. The body of the dish is vegetables of various kinds—tomatoes, cabbage, string beans and white beans, summer squash of several varieties, cucumber, eggplant, potato, rice, green peppers, cereals of well-nigh every conceivable variety, and almost everything else that grows both above and below the surface of the earth.

Beef is practically unknown in the Orient, for many reasons, including the fact that cattle are economically too important, being used for tilling the soil, to be utilized as food, except when they have become too old to work in the fields. Lamb, mutton, pork, goat and poultry are mainly employed.

Olive oil is frequently substituted for butter, especially in cooking fish. In many respects oil imparts an appetizing flavor to food, and vegetables are frequently cooked with a flavoring of olive oil.

Cow's butter—the staple of the American table—is comparatively unknown in the Orient. Sheep's butter is most frequently used for cooking, just as the milk of the sheep is more often used than that of the cow.

But the principal difference between the composition of the Oriental meat dish and that of the Occident is that in the Orient meat is used as a flavoring and not as the main substance.

Priest's Stew

An appetizing dish of the Orient is meat with vinegar, or Priest's Stew, probably so called because of the clergy's fondness for tasty dishes. This is how it is made:

In an earthenware pot, provided with a cover, put pieces of mutton or lamb, cut up into cubic-inch pieces. Cover with cold water. Then add peeled onions, whole, in the proportion of two pounds of onions to a pound of meat. Add two heads of garlic, peeled, without cutting the cloves. Also flavor with paprika and add a half cupful of vinegar.

Salt and pepper to taste, and boil for about two hours and a half with the cover on, over a slow fire. Some cooks seal the cover with dough, although this is not essential.

In the process of cooking, the flavor of the vegetables and the meat blend and the pungent taste of the garlic, with that of the onion, is modified by the vinegar, which also helps to make the meat tender.

Have no fear that the vinegar will give the dish a vinegary flavor. Instead, it imparts a peculiar richness to the gravy.

Meat and Tomato Casserole

In a casserole provided with a cover, cut up a pound and a half of lamb, preferably from the breast or shoulder, and put into a hot oven without any water. While the meat has cooked 20 minutes, cut up a pound and a half of tomatoes, a couple of onions and perhaps a clove or two of garlic.

Add the vegetables to the meat, season with pepper and salt, add a generous quantity of paprika, and bake without water for an hour and a half. In case the preparation shows a tendency to catch, add from time to time a little water, but not enough to make the water a material factor in the composition of the dish.

Some Oriental cooks add to the ingredients a fair-sized eggplant, cut up into inch cubes. Eggplant, however, gives the dish a preponderating eggplant flavor. The tomato casserole flavored with onions is not as rich, and therefore more palatable, than the mixture of tomato and eggplant.

You may also find it advisable to add a green pepper, cut up small, in case you do not use eggplant. A dash of chopped parsley is also advisable.

Fish Baked on a Bed of Rice

Cut up 2 large onions, season with salt, pepper, and paprika, and cook with 1 tablespoonful of oil till it begins to become soft. Then add ¾ of a cupful of rice and stir until the rice is sautéed. Add water, or the liquid part of 1 can of tomatoes, and let the rice cook until it is halfway soft.

Spread the half-cooked rice, flavored with the onions, over the bottom of a baking pan, slightly smeared with olive oil.

Then place your fish—a Spanish mackerel will do very well—on its side on the top of the rice. Pour water over the rice, and season your fish with salt, pepper, and paprika, to taste. Pour a trickle of olive oil over the fish.

Cook in a moderately hot oven for an hour, making sure that there is enough water in the pan, not enough to make the rice watery, however.

Shelled cooked shrimp, scattered over the rice, make an agreeable and sightly trimming to the dish. Some cooks add a few smelts. Others add strips of green pepper, a vegetable that imparts an agreeable flavor.

By way of pleasing variety, substitute shad or haddock roe for the fish.

A New Table Mat

"WHY, Cecilia, how charming your table looks, where did you get those pretty new mats?" I exclaimed as I seated myself at my friend's dinner table the other day. Cecilia's face beamed with satisfaction as she answered proudly, "I worked them myself."

"You worked them?" I said in surprise. "I thought you always declared you could not do embroidery."

"It is quite true I can't do elaborate stitches," she replied, "and I have not time to spend over fine work like 'Broderie Anglaise' or 'Hedebo' embroidery, but if you look at these mats you will see they are all done in three or four simple stitches, and as thick silks are used, and some of the design is only outlined, they did not take me long."

All Simple Stitches

I picked up one of the mats from which the maid had just removed a dish and examined it carefully. Yes, it was quite true, the basket of gayly-colored flowers in the center of the oval mat of coarse pale gray linen was all worked in different variations of buttonhole stitch, chain stitch, crewel stitch and tulip stitch, with a few French knots thrown in. And yet, how effective it was! A row of closely-worked buttonhole stitch in thick green silk inclosed the mat and bound the edge; inside that came a circle of chain stitch in blue silk with little bud-like projections, formed of two chain stitches in purple silk, at regular intervals. The flowers were worked in rainbow hues, crimson, purple, blue, and yellow, the leaves were green and the basket itself was dark gray.

"I would not have believed you could get such an excellent effect with such simple means," I said to Cecilia. "Where did you find the design?"

Once more Cecilia looked pleased. "I drew it myself. In fact, 'it is my own invention,' as the White Knight said. I don't mean, of course, that I claim any originality for the idea of a basket of flowers, but I made up this particular design for myself, and it was so easy. First of all I drew the round mats by outlining a small plate laid face downwards on the linen, and the oval mats from a small dish, in the same way. The baskets I copied from a drawing I had made on a sheet of paper and when that was done I drew the flowers and leaves. Most of the flowers are round as you see, though the different manner in which they are worked gives a varied effect to them, and I used small coins to make sure I got perfect circles. The buds and leaves I just imagined, putting them where they seemed to be wanted to balance the design. Next, I thought out my color scheme, and then I worked the mats."

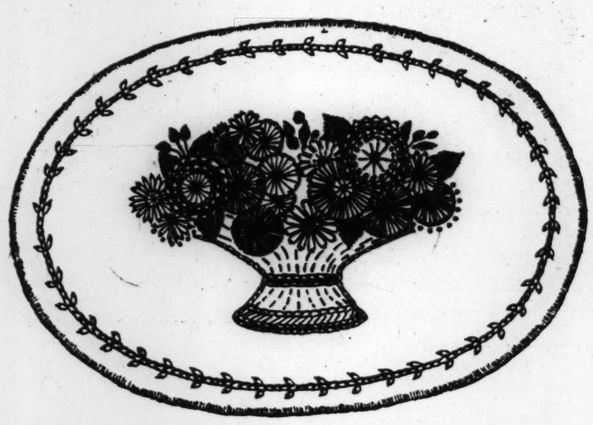
"I always knew you had an eye for color," I said admiringly, "and you have certainly proved it in this case. The combination is daring, but it is perfectly harmonious, and it is just that fact which makes this set of mats such a success."

Suited to the Room

"I am glad you like them," replied my friend. "Of course, they would not be suitable for every room. Here we have simple, well-designed modern furniture, and table china with hardly any pattern on it, and so the flowery mats look well, but they would be out of keeping with any strictly 'period' room, done in the Adam or Chippendale style. Indeed, I doubt their looking well with any old furniture except, perhaps, old oak of a simple type. Have you noticed," she went on, "that I have used all the colors in the decoration of the room in these mats? That, I think, adds very much to their good effect."

"So you have," I exclaimed. "I had not noticed that before; the mats themselves are gray, like the walls of the room; the purple is the purple of your curtains; the crimson is the crimson of the cushions on the window seat and of the colored bands on your dinner service; and the blue, green, and yellow are matched from these many-colored pottery jugs on the mantelpiece."

Cecilia smiled once more, the happy smile of the artist whose work is at last really understood.



Grey Linen Table Mat Worked in Colored Silk

This Mat Can Be Cut Out, the Design Drawn Upon it and the Embroidery Done by Almost Any Amateur. She Will Need an Oval Platter, Several Small Coins, Rather Coarse Embroidery Silks, Knowledge of Five Stitches and an Eye for Color. Can You Qualify?

A Birch Log Tray

A hollowed-out birch log makes a convenient and artistic receptacle for such tidbits as birds are known to be fond of. A good collection of food should include bits of cheese, peanuts (broken for the chickadees and left whole for jays and nuthatches), sunflower seeds, bread and cake crumbs and squash seeds dried and cut in small pieces. Should snow buntings come your way by rare good fortune grass seeds should be placed in the tray at once, so that these birds may be enticed to stay awhile. Throughout the New England and North Atlantic states one may expect pine siskens, pine grosbeaks, downy and hairy woodpeckers and in favored localities the evening grosbeaks and redpolls. The chickadee is almost sure to come. He is easily tamed and will soon learn to take peanuts from one's hand. The writer has seen the little gray fellows come dashing through a driving snow storm directly to a window sill, the snow having filled the tray, and there call until the window opened and from the friendly hand outstretched feed contentedly, chirping meanwhile their thank you in the familiar note which sounds like "tiddlewinks."

How to Mend One's Own Window Sash-Cords

NOT long ago, finding that there were six broken sash-cords in our flat and remembering the trouble I had in getting a carpenter in to mend even one, I determined to mend them all myself. A friend told me what to do and after a little practice it was quite easy. A chisel, a hammer and a few yards of sash-cord are all the materials required. The first thing to do is to take out the long thin wooden beading on the side where the cord is broken. It is only nailed on with three or four wire nails and can be gently loosened with the chisel and hammer, care being taken not to damage the paint. After this it can be pulled out by the middle like a bow and detached with the nails. The lower or outer half of the window can then be taken out by raising it an inch or two to clear the lower beading and swinging it out into the room. If it is this half that has the broken cord it hangs by the one remaining. The long closed well in which the weight moved up and down on the cord over the roller at the top, to counterpoise the heavy window-sash when opened or shut, is now revealed and, as the cord has broken, the weight will be found inside it on a level with the bottom of the window. A piece of the casing of the well is made so that it can be taken out and this must be removed. The weight can then be lifted out.

The next thing to do is to reeve a new cord over the roller. First fasten a weight, such as a big nail, to the end of a long string. Pass the weight over the roller and let it drop down inside the well, pulling the string after it. Fasten the string to the end of the new cord, which can then be pulled over the roller and down the well. The broken end of the old cord should be taken off the weight and the new one put in its place. By the free end of the cord the weight can be pulled up as far as it will go and the cord wedged in the roller with a chip of wood to prevent its slipping back. The other end of the broken cord will be found nailed into a groove down the side of the window sash and the new cord must be cut off to the right length and nailed in the same way. The chip can now be taken out of the roller and the window will hang from the two cords in the usual way. The detached piece of the well can be replaced, the window swung into its proper place, and the beading carefully put back and hammered tight with the nails in their old holes.

If an upper window sash-cord is broken, the same process can be used, except that the lower or outer window sash will have to be swung out first, and held out of the way while the upper one is attended to. In this case the beading which separates the two sashes must be taken out so as to swing out the upper sash. The broken cord is replaced with a new one in exactly the same way as already described, except that the weight must be taken from behind a thin lath which separates the two halves of the well so as to get it out through the same opening that was used before.

Cloaks Which Satisfy the Love of Color Which All Children Have

The Older Girl Wears a Cloak of Navy Blue Kasha Duvetyn, Embroidered in Cherry Red. Her Hat, Also of Blue Duvetyn, Is Stenciled in Dull Gold and Cherry. The Younger Child Is Wearing a Cloak of Green and White Hopsack and Her Hat Is Trimmed With Silver Ribbon Embroidered in Green and Yellow Wool.

A Dining Alcove

THE dining alcove offers great possibilities in the way of artistic treatment either in a house or flat, especially when it is filled with bits of antique furniture, making it look like an old-world nook. An interesting alcove of this kind was seen lately in one of the converted flats to be found in many of the high London houses in these days. A large front apartment had been partitioned, one side of it forming a general sitting room, furnished in soft blues, with a blue-and-buff striped carpet on the floor, and old prints and older pewter hanging on the cream walls. The remaining half of the room, with one window in it, had the wall which divided it from the narrow entrance passage taken down, so that a small lounge hall was made, serving at meal time as a dining alcove. In the opening to the alcove, on one side, was an L-shaped settle, leaving an entrance space to be curtained off during meals. As the settle was only about five feet high, plenty of light was admitted into the outer passage even with the curtain drawn.

"My mother's scullery!" was the laughing introduction of the owner with a wave of the arm, as we stood on the threshold of this picturesque apartment. "That," indicating the old oak bureau, "used to be in my mother's scullery where tools were stored in it. I had it polished up. The old mahogany clock was in the kitchen at home, and the warming pan in the corner always hung in my grandfather's kitchen and was used by him every night. This," pointing to a shining copper bowl on the mantelpiece, "is the saucepan that the custards were made in in the days when eight eggs went to the quart! I had the handle taken off and there you have a flower pot."

The warm, dull terra-cotta felt on the floor and the soft green and terra-cotta tones in the cretonne on the upholstered settle, emphasized by the touch of blue on the wing of a bird in the same covering and set off by the woodwork of the settle, which was stained dark-oak color, vividly recalled the shades seen in old French tapestries and harmonized delightfully with the real oak of the remaining furniture.

On the brown-papered walls were hung old prints and a framed sampler, while below the frieze rail was a row of green Wedgwood plates.

A strip of velvet, of the brownish-red found in the cretonne, was laid on the open bureau and on this stood a bowl of yellow tulips. A gate-legged table, placed in the bend of the settle, afforded seating accommodation for two. Old Heppelwhite chairs and a carved oak chest completed the furnishing.

Gay Colors in Children's Clothes

YOUNG people, like grown-ups, enjoy new clothes, not perhaps so much because they are new, but because of their freshness and change, in the same way that a new toy is a delight simply because it is a fresh idea. Children, too, love color, and the women whose business it is to determine the range of color for young folks' clothes, have realized the value of variety and now introduce almost as much change as the changing seasons bring in the landscape.

The tendency in London at present is to introduce bright touches of color into somber clothes, and the accompanying illustration shows a girl's navy-blue kasha duvetyn coat embroidered in bright cherry-red, the scroll design being carried out in wool.

In millinery also, bright colors and marked originality in the treatment of materials is noticeable. A popular way of producing a figured material is by means of stenciling, and duvetyn, velvet, and silks are all to be seen worked in this way, while ribbons are embroidered in wool. The hat worn with the blue duvetyn coat already mentioned, is of blue duvetyn with a pattern stenciled in dull gold and cherry. The smaller hat is one of the pull-on variety and is made in white, trimmed with silver ribbon embroidered in green and yellow wool. With this hat is shown a coat, suitable for a more youthful person, made of green and white hopsack, the coat is fastened with white bone buttons and a white leather belt. As the material is loosely woven, the pattern is made by darning white wool in and out of the threads. In lighter materials, this idea can be carried out in many pretty variations for both coats and dresses. For instance, the thread can be taken circular-wise round the skirt and finished at one side in the form of a fringe, or knotted into tassels. A pattern carried out in this manner, in gay colored wools on a light material, gives a novel touch to a frock.

As to materials for girls' party dresses, taffeta and taffeta faille are much used; some of these are faintly lined, while others are flowered; some of the models are made with straight bodices and bunchy skirts, trimmed with small rosettes of ribbon, or with circles made from gathered lace. A pretty frock was recently seen made of brown crepe de chine trimmed round the skirt with row upon row of self-colored velvet ribbon, the feature of the dress being the way in which the ribbon is sewn on with a four stitch.

For small children net frocks are popular, profusely trimmed with frills, one or two of which may be used to outline the neck and sleeves. If white lawn dresses are preferred, these can be had worked with many tucks and lace. Velvet is used chiefly for coats for these little ones, and are smartest if sparingly trimmed with such trimming as brushed wool. For party use, a cloak is more practical than a coat, and made with a hood and scarf combined, is a cozy affair.

Ginger Cookies

Ginger Nut Wafers—Cream together ¼ cupful of butter and ½ cupful of brown sugar; add ½ cupful of molasses and the yolks of 2 eggs that have been well beaten; add 1 cupful of chopped nut-meats, ¼ cupful of water, 1 scant tablespoonful of ginger, 1 teaspoonful of soda dissolved in water, and enough rice flour to make a thin batter. Spread the mixture thin on the bottom of a well-greased pan, and bake it until it is a golden brown; cut it into strips and serve. You can also fashion figures or animals out of this mixture for favors; use the cooky cutters that may be bought in the stores for that purpose, and cut your mixture before you put it in the oven.

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THE HOME FORUM

Le Marché des Timbres

"USED you to collect stamps?" I asked a Frenchman the other day as we walked up the Champs Elysées.

"Mais naturellement," he replied, and went on, "we all collect something or other during our lives with more or less of the collector's ardor, books, prints, pictures, china, curios of all kinds, fossils, plants, useless knowledge, memories and outlandish notions. What don't we collect?"

"It began with stamps," I said.

"Yes," he replied, "it began with stamps; it always does. One is bound to wander from the point in considering traveled things."

Now whether it was by design or accident I cannot remember, but at that moment we came upon the stamp market in the Avenue de Marigny. Le Marché des Timbres, as it is called, is held every Thursday and Sunday under the trees in a quiet corner of the Champs Elysées. Books, sheets and boxes of stamps are displayed in their thousands on chairs, and the vendors sit by them with that vacancy of eye which seems to be the characteristic of cows and satisfied collectors. The market does not occupy a space more than thirty yards square, and when business is in full swing the Bourse itself could not be so crowded; but whereas the Paris financier goes about his work in a very noisy fashion, the stamp collector is the most docile of creatures. Indeed, supposing he made too much pother, would not the vendor suspect his customer had made a "find"?

"It began like this; it always does," said the Frenchman, unable to leave his original thought, "one Thursday I was given a sou to spend and, having found my way here, I bought a huge packet of mixed foreign stamps and rushed home—a collector. You know what happened next; the sorting, the mounting in an album, and how I tired of mounting after an evening of it, and left the unmounted stamps for moments of desultory enthusiasm. Then came the time, most glorious of all, when in school one morning a whisper like an infant hurricane went round the classroom: 'Pierre has got some stamps to change! What have you got, Pierre? Pierre, I say! Pierre!' (a long silence, then again) 'Pierre, what will you give for a Togoland Occupation?'"

"I know," I put in, "and once you start collecting stamps and exchanging them it is almost impossible to stop unless you have a secret auction in the bicycle shed, or a younger brother to carry on the business. The question, 'Hullo, Smith, got any stamps?' is part of your daily life. The more you collect, the rarer are the stamps you want and the more intense becomes the interest. The less possible it is to have triangular Cape of Good Hopes the more you want them. From the gentle sips of curiosity your appetite increases to the insatiableness and Epicureanism of the collector."

"Look at the faces," said the Frenchman.

I looked. The postmark of the expert collector was on most of them, sometimes only at the corners, it is true, but nevertheless there and undeniable. Men and women of all ages and classes strolled around, their noses buried in duplicate books and catalogues; little boys on all fours were up to their shoulders in a deep box of bargains; gentlemen in irreproachably white collars excruciatingly tight, were bent over tattered albums, or were talking about the tendency of the "market." It had all the breathless risk of the "Hunting of the Snark":

"Come, listen my men, while I tell you again
The five unmistakable marks
By which you may know, wherever you go,
The warranted genuine Snarks."

Judging by the faces of the collectors, there must be almost as much inside knowledge wanted in stamp hunting as the Bellman had about the Snark.

Venice Before Dawn

I REMONSTRATED with the night porter in halting Italian. Surely it had not been necessary to call me at a quarter before four to catch the six-fifteen train! My words were wasted. Had he not been directed by the concierge, with much explosive language and impressive gestures, to see that the signor did not by any chance miss that train? Indeed I had been awakened an hour earlier by the energetic manipulation of an axe in the courtyard, as fuel was produced for the preparation of breakfast.

Moreover, there was that gondolier. With uplifted palms my porter called upon the saints, individually and collectively, to witness that one hour, perhaps more, was necessary to reach the station. In the side canals one had need to proceed with caution lest, under cover of darkness, misadventure might be encountered. And had not the boatman been held to a fixed charge by previous arrangement, a charge materially less than he would otherwise have demanded? Could it, then, be expected that he would hasten?

And there he was, my gondolier, already waiting at the steps outside. It was late autumn, and not for hours yet would the sun gild the minarets of St. Mark's. I am sure the man had been there all night; and, regarding his unearthly patience, my conscience smote me over the bargain of eighteen lire. I determined to add several at the station.

My hotel was on the Grand Canal, nearly opposite Santa Maria della Salute. The light on the end of the breakwater, where the canal broadens into the harbor of Venice, opened and shut, opened and shut, with its clock-like regularity, showing a flash of white, then one of green. A bit of breeze rippled the waters which the flash revealed there in the darkness. My boatman, having deposited light luggage to his satisfaction, and me likewise, gave sympathetic farewell to the night porter, who returned what was probably good wishes for a generous tip.

Strange that few people seem to take the six-fifteen train out of Venice. I suppose four o'clock rising is not pleasing to the average tourist. There was something unique about it, this traversing the watery "streets" of the "Pearl" at an unearthly hour of the darkness. It was a new experience, even to an old traveler.

Moreover, Venice presents another of her many sides and varying moods to him who is about at two hours before dawn. Stillness, not of a twentieth century city, pervades everything. No clattering milk-wagon or raucously-shrieking motor wakes the echoes—and the sleepers. No train whistle or early tram disturbs one's fancy as he dreams himself back in the days of the Doges. No sound at all, except that presently Santa Maria della Salute gives the hour, softly. And across the Grand Canal, sweetly and tenderly, answers the bell of San Giovanni Elemosinario. Finally, its boom seemingly muffled in the darkness, speaks the Campanile.

We turn into a side canal, barely wide enough for gondolas to pass one another. There are many twists and turns ere the station may be gained. At the corners of these "alleys" of Venice hang dim lamps to guide the gondolier on his devious way. We glide slowly by moss-covered steps and past ancient houses with their foundations deep in the water, and the marine growth of centuries clinging to their walls. Behind these iron-barred doors and grated windows there once lived, perhaps, a Shylock or a Moor of Venice, certainly a Doge's retainer, at least.

As we approach another turning the low-voiced "hee-ee-e" of the gondolier betokens a companion of the night, though I have heard no sound but the soft lapping of waters against ages-old stones. And now there glides eerily past a Venetian milkman in very truth, a gondola deep-laden and propelled by lusty oarsmen at bow and stern. It halts at the steps of a barred doorway and deposits a can to await the coming of dawn and the advent of servants.

Another turn and we are again in the Grand Canal, with the lights of the station ahead and the Rialto Bridge just astern. It is good time, after all, that this, my gondolier, has made; for it lacks yet three-quarters of an hour to train time.

I am assisted up the slippery steps by many hands, their owners manifesting astonishing solicitude for my safety. It is not to be considered for a moment that the stranger should alight without assistance. And surely in one dollar there are many lire. I add several to the prearranged figure for my gondolier, whose "gratia, signor, gratia" has, somehow, a soothing sound. The light is breaking in the east. Venice will soon be bathed once more in the Italian sunshine.

The Subject in a Picture

Care must also be taken to avoid confusion of "art" with "subject." That a picture tells a story and tells it well does not by any means ensure its being a work of art; subject is only one of the means for attaining the end, though during the latter half of the eighteenth and the whole of the nineteenth century it largely usurped the place of art. A "catchy" title improves considerably the chance of selling a picture and so has a distinct commercial value; and it often creates the popularity, as in the case of Landseer's "Uncle Tom and His Wife for Sale." Passing to the opposite extreme during the last few years there has been a tendency to affect to dispense with subject; this, of course, is mere affectation, for the most subjectless picture ever produced had for its theme some subject. The degree to which subject may be employed is a matter for the artist's discretion.—Percy Moore Turner, in "Appreciation of Painting."

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Venice: The Lion Column and Santa Maria della Salute

Ancient Relics on the Downs

In my Downland walks I have found many interesting relics of bygone ages. On a brow on Streat Hill Farm, I discovered a place that seemed to me to have been a workshop, where stone implements and weapons had been manufactured. It was in area roughly three rods across, and smothered with thousands of very small chips of flint, exactly as one would imagine they flew off in front of the hammer-stones that the ancients used in chipping their domestic tools and weapons. On searching the ground closely, I found two small and very good arrow heads, one of the greyish flint found here and the other of black flint, which I imagine must have been brought from a distance, as I have not noticed any quite so black in the neighbourhood. There was also a hammer-stone, rather a poor specimen, in substance like the black pebble off the beach. It fitted perfectly into the hand, and at the end was all roughed with small abrasions, where it had come into contact with the flints. . . .

Occasionally better specimens are found, and a friend of mine had a highly polished axe-head which was picked up on this same brow, and I found an axe-head myself (such I believe it to be) that is well worked and rubbed down. The friend I have just mentioned farmed this land, and employed an old man as flint picker. He asked him to save any peculiar-looking stone he found, and he it was who discovered the said axe-head. The old man was what is commonly called a "tramper," and was just the build for his work, as he was very stooping, if I recollect rightly.

One thing I am sure of, that was the dress I saw him in. A flat black felt hat, tied down over his ears with a piece of string, a very dilapidated round frock, a piece of sacking tied with two strings, and reaching from his boots to just under his knees. The finishing touch was given by another sack tied round the waist, under his smock, with the opening in front, and caught together with a string at the bottom corners, all enclosing the old man in a kind of skirt. . . . This same old man also found the largest ringing flint I ever saw—it was some thirty inches long and rang like a bell. Eventually this was hung to the branch of an apple tree and used as a call.—Fred F. Wood, in "Round About a Sussex Village."

The Triolet

Your triolet should glimmer
Like a butterfly;
In golden light, or dimmer,
Your triolet should glimmer,
Tremble, turn, and shimmer,
Flash, and flutter by;
Your triolet should glimmer
Like a butterfly.

—Don Marquis.

"Seid stille und erkennet"

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

„SEID stille und erkennet, dass ich Gott bin" ist ein ganz besonderer Lieblingssatz aller Bibelforscher. Wenn ein Mensch sich Gott zuwendet, so geschieht es gewöhnlich wegen einer mehr oder weniger erschütternden Erfahrung, und die verheissene Stille des Erkennens spricht ihn an.

Das eine grosse Bedürfnis der Menschheit ist, Gott zu erkennen. Welche Aufgabe auch vor uns stehen mag, mehr Gotteserkenntnis ist die erste Notwendigkeit. Manchem ist es eine Ueberraschung, zu finden, dass die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, das einzige was in Fällen von Armut, Sünde, Krankheit und Kummer not tue, sei, Gott besser zu erkennen. Das von Furcht, Hast, Verwirrung und Sorge erfüllte Bewusstsein ist nicht stille, auch erkennt es Gott nicht. Mrs. Eddy sagt uns in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 89): „Geist, Gott, vernehmen wir, wenn die Sinne schweigen." Um Gott vernehmen zu lernen, ist es also nötig, dass wir erst lernen, stille zu sein.

Bei einigem Nachdenken findet man, dass geistig stille sein mit äusseren Zuständen oder äusserer Umgebung nicht das geringste zu tun hat. Es handelt sich nur darum, unter den „Schirm des Höchsten" zu kommen, was ausschliesslich ein Zustand des Gemüts ist. Christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlungen sind schon inmitten des grössten Lärms und der grössten Verwirrung gegeben worden, und die erfolgten Heilungen beweisen deutlich, dass Gott, Wahrheit, gehört und verstanden wurde. Es kann jemand in einem ruhigen Garten sitzen, umgeben von Sinnbildern des Friedens und der Schönheit, und trotzdem mag sein Bewusstsein auch da nicht so stille sein, dass er Gott zu erkennen vermag; während ein andrer selbst in dem Lärm einer grossen Fabrik oder im Gewühl der Schlacht sein Bewusstsein so stille halten kann—so frei von dem Getöse des sterblichen Gemüts, von Hass, Furcht und materieller Gesinnung—, dass er die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen deutlich hören und erkennen wird.

Jenes Stillsein, das zu handeln sich weigert, selbst wenn die Handlung zweifelsohne in Uebereinstimmung mit dem göttlichen Prinzip wäre, ist nicht von der Art, dass es uns göttliche Erkenntnis bringt. Der Anfänger in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, der freudig den obenerwähnten schönen Bibelvers findet, muss sich der Tatsache bewusst werden, dass dem geistigen Sinn erst, nachdem das misstönende Ze[illegible] der materiellen Sinne (siehe Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 306) zum Schweigen gebracht ist, die Weisheit und Führung des Prinzips offenbar wird, und dass diese Führung dann in seinem Alltagsleben Anwendung finden kann. Das ist etwas ganz andres als nichts tun. Wenn wir durch dieses richtige Stillsein, diese richtige Gemeinschaft mit Gott, die Botschaft hören, die wir gerade brauchen, dann, und nicht eher, können wir sie auch in die Tat umsetzen, in der Gewissheit, dass das Ergebnis ganz und gar befriedigend sein wird.

Wenn wir für eine Aufgabe eine Lösung suchen, brauchen wir gewöhnlich nicht sehr lange stille zu sein, wenn wir wirklich „erkennen." Göttliches Erkennen kommt rasch, wenn wir stille sind, d.h. im geistigen Sinne von Stillsein. Schnelle Entschlossenheit ist eine Eigenschaft des göttlichen Gemüts, Gottes. Die vollkommene Antwort ist immer vorhanden, und sie wird uns offenbar, wenn wir alles falsche menschliche Planen und alle Besorgnis genügend zum Schweigen gebracht haben. Es wird berichtet, dass Jesus sich nach seinen arbeitsreichen Tagen des Nachts auf den Oelberg zurückzog, um da zu beten. Dass er zu solchen Zeiten Gott schaute, beweisen seine Werke; denn durch diese Stunden des Gebets wurde sein Denken für die Heilungsarbeit des folgenden Tages erfrischt und gestärkt. Aber trotz seiner wunderbaren Fähigkeit, stille zu sein und die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen zu erkennen, beschuldigte ihn das sterbliche Gemüt des Aufwiegelns der Leute. Gewiss, er störte die selbstgefällige Zufriedenheit einer materiellen Gesinnung auf, störte die durch die Oberherrschaft des menschlichen Willens erzeugte Ruhe.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter lernen in gewissem Grade einsehen, was es heisst, Gott wirklich zu erkennen und wahrhaft stille zu sein. Sie beweisen, was das vom Psalmisten erwähnte Stillsein bedeutet, nämlich: ein demütiges Aufgeben des falschen Verantwortlichkeitsgefühls, des Zweifels, der bloss menschlichen Willenskraft, der Furcht und Verworrenheit und, als Folge dieses Aufgebens, ein Offenbarmachen der Herrschaft des göttlichen Gemüts.

Das Stillsein, das alles Unangenehme stets auf einen andern abschiebt, das sich entweder aus Trägheit, aus List oder aus menschlicher Habgier weigert, sich „gegen eine See von Plagen" zu waffnen, ist gewiss nicht das Stillsein der Gotteserkenntnis. Stille sein, wenn das, was zweifelsohne dem Rechten am nächsten kommt, in Gefahr ist, stille sein, wenn christliche Völker verfolgt und abgeschlachtet werden,—solches Stillsein ist kein Erkennen Gottes! Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt die Welt, dass Weltklugheit, Gefühlslosigkeit, das Klammern an das Althergebrachte, Gleichgültigkeit, Habgier und Unwissenheit zum Stillschweigen gebracht werden müssen. Diese Wissenschaft lehrt die Menschen, sich durch das listige Verfahren des Irrtums nicht mehr täuschen zu lassen, der stets ein falsches Stillsein befürworten möchte, wenn ein kräftiger Vorstoss gegen das Böse im Gange ist.

Das Bewusstsein, das da lernt, „im Geiste" zu wandeln, hört Gottes Botschaften, lernt ihre gesundheitspendende, kraftverleihende Macht und Wirklichkeit erkennen; es lernt die praktische Anwendbarkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft kennen, lernt, wirksam und wachsam, göttlich und wissenschaftlich stille sein und erkennen und dann diese Erkenntnis in nutzbringende menschliche Tätigkeit umzuwandeln.

"Be Still, and Know"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BE STILL, and know that I am God," is a statement deeply loved by all Bible students. Usually, when a man turns to God, it is from an experience more or less turbulent, and the promised stillness of knowing appeals to him.

The one great need of mankind is to know God. Whatever the problem, the first necessity is more knowledge of Him. It is often a great surprise to one to find Christian Science teaching that in the face of poverty, sin, disease, grief, to know more of God is the only need. The thought that is full of fear, hurry, confusion, and anxiety is not still; nor is it knowing God. Mrs. Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 89), "Spirit, God, is heard when the senses are silent." To learn to hear God, then, it becomes necessary to learn how to be still.

The thinker finds that being still spiritually has nothing at all to do with physical conditions and surroundings. It is purely a question of getting into "the secret place of the most High"—entirely a mental condition. Christian Science treatments have been given in places of utmost noise and confusion; and, by their resultant healing, have clearly proved that God, Truth, was heard and understood. Sitting in a quiet garden, surrounded by symbols of peace and beauty, one's thinking may not even there be still enough to know God; while one in the confusion of a great factory, or in the stress of battle, may be keeping his thought so still—so free from mortal-mind clamor, hatred, fear, materiality—that he will clearly hear and know the truth about God and man.

The kind of stillness that refuses to act, even in manifest accordance with divine Principle, is not the sort that brings divine knowing. The new student of Christian Science who joyously finds the beautiful Bible verse referred to, may realize that to silence "the jarring testimony of the material senses" (Science and Health, p. 306) makes audible to spiritual sense the wisdom and guidance of Principle, to the end that this guidance may be applied to the acts of every day. This is a very different thing from doing nothing. When, through this right stillness, this right communion with God, we hear the message we need, and not before, can we put it into practice, knowing that the result will be completely satisfactory.

Usually, when searching for the solution of a problem, we do not have to be still very long, if really "knowing." If we are still, in the spiritual sense of stillness, divine knowing will come quickly. Decision is a quality of divine Mind, God. The perfect answer always exists; and it becomes clear to us when we have sufficiently silenced all the contrary human plans and fears. We are told that Jesus, after his busy days, retired to the Mount of Olives, at night, to pray. That he was knowing God at such times the result proved; for, because of those seasons of prayer, his thinking was refreshed and strengthened for the healing work of the morrow. However, notwithstanding his wonderful ability to "be still, and know" the truth about God and man, mortal mind accused him of stirring up the people. He did, indeed, disturb the smug satisfaction of materiality, the quiet of the human will's domination.

Christian Scientists are learning, measurably, what it means really to know God and to be rightly still. They are proving that the stillness referred to by the psalmist means the humble giving up of false responsibility, doubt, merely human energy, fear, and confusion, and the manifesting, as a consequence, of divine Mind's dominion.

The stillness which always delegates everything disagreeable to someone else, which refuses to "take arms against a sea of troubles," for reasons of laziness, policy, or human greed, is assuredly not the stillness of knowing God. To be still when that which is manifestly nearest right is in danger, to be still while Christian nations are persecuted and slaughtered, that stillness does not know God! Christian Science is teaching the world that it is worldly policy, apathy, conservatism, indifference, greed, and ignorance that must be stilled. Through its teaching men will learn to be undeceived by the suave methods of error, which would always argue for false stillness when a vigorous attempt against evil is under way.

The thought which is learning to "walk in the Spirit" is hearing God's messages, is learning to know their health-giving, might-giving power and reality; it is learning the practicability of Christian Science, and how actively and alertly, divinely and scientifically, to "be still, and know," and then to translate that knowing into beneficial human activity.

The Coming World

We do but cross a threshold into day.
Beauty we leave behind.
A deeper beauty on our path to find.
And higher glories to illume the way.
The door we close behind us is the Past:
Our sons shall find a fairer door at last.

A world reborn awaits us. Years to come
Shall know its grace and good,
When wars shall end in endless brotherhood,
And birds shall build in cannon long since dumb.

—George Sterling.

True Criticism

It has indeed been advanced by Addison, as one of the characteristicks of a true critick, that he points out beauties rather than faults. But it is rather natural to a man of learning and genius to apply himself chiefly to the study of writers who have more beauties than faults to be displayed: for the duty of criticism is neither to depreciate, nor dignify by partial representations, but to hold out the light of reason, whatever it may discover.—Samuel Johnson.

Doing

Give us to build above the deep intent
The deed, the deed!

—John Drinkwater.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper *FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY*

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents (in Greater Boston 3 cents).

WILLIS J. ABBOT, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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Cost of remailing copies of The Christian Science Monitor is as follows:
In North America....Up to 16 pages, 1 cent; up to 24 pages, 2 cents; up to 32 pages, 2 cents.
In Other Countries....Up to 16 pages, 2 cents; up to 24 pages, 3 cents; up to 32 pages, 4 cents.

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Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, Der Herold der Christian Science, Le Héraut de Christian Science, Christian Science Quarterly.

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With

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1923

EDITORIALS

Intrenching the Turks

THE special cable dispatches from Monitor correspondents in London and at Lausanne yesterday set forth an international situation which four years ago would have been unthinkable. The representatives of the allied powers have not merely capitulated absolutely to the demands of the Turks, but are even humbly pleading with Ismet for the acceptance of their surrender. The Turkish envoy, backed apparently by the representative of Soviet Russia, declares he will take his time about acquiescing to the terms of the treaty, and the tenor of the news dispatches is to the effect that he may demand even more liberal concessions.

Great Britain, France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Rumania, and Greece are parties to the proposed treaty. The United States, in accordance with its present policy, is an onlooker, but apparently acquiesces in the propositions as made. Thus representatives of not less than 200,000,000 Christian and civilized people are bowing in abject surrender to a small Moslem state of some 7,000,000 inhabitants, with an army estimated at not over 100,000 men, ill-equipped and exhausted by a prolonged campaign. There was never a more extraordinary illustration of the effectiveness of the old maxim, "Divide and conquer."

The strength of the Turk lies in his perfect confidence that the so-called Allies are not allied upon any coherent public policy. The United States he naturally thrusts aside brusquely. The reading by an observer of the legalistic messages emanating from Mr. Hughes, at Washington, does not impress the Moslem. Great Britain, which he has been taught by a century of experience to respect, is handicapped by the covert antagonism of France. Confronted thus by a divided and impotent opposition, Turkey demands back again all that it lost through its partnership with Germany in the World War, and today is hesitating as to whether or not it shall demand more.

The end of it will be the re-establishment of Turkey in power in Europe, the obliteration of effective protection for the citizens of civilized states who may be resident in Constantinople, and the establishment of Turkish military forces in Thrace to such an extent as to make it practically inevitable that both by methods of penetration and military conquest the Turk will soon attempt to subjugate all of that territory to his will. The treaty, if signed, merely lays a foundation for that new war which today all the world is talking about.

In the current number of The World's Work appears an article by Dr. Charles W. Eliot, definitive of "America's Duty in the Near East." A line in the article indicates that it was written in the middle of December last, a fact that throws some light on the optimism of the President Emeritus of Harvard College. It would be fortunate if complete acquiescence could be given to Dr. Eliot's opening proposition:

> It has become obvious within the last three months that the thinking part of the American people, Republicans or Democrats, professional men or business men, religious people or the unchurched, are inclined to abandon the attitude of isolation and withdrawnness which they assumed in 1919, and to resume effective action in restoring Europe and the Near East, and in building up an international community capable of preventing international war and of promoting co-operative action in favor of free institutions, mutually advantageous trade, and stanch friendliness.

Unhappily it is difficult to discover among the official representatives of the American people any such attitude as President Eliot describes. Washington looked upon the orgy of fire and the sword, which attended Turkish victories in Asia Minor, with seeming complacency, forming its opinions as to the situation there from the reports of a notoriously pro-Turkish American naval officer. Beyond sounding words—and those not sounding particularly emphatic—Washington has done nothing for the protection either of the Christian minorities in Constantinople and Thrace, or for the assurance of safety to the American educational colonies there established. In the Monitor, yesterday, Ambassador Child was quoted as expressing every assurance that the treaty of surrender will be accepted by the Turks. Apparently Mr. Child is one of those who hold the treaty to be a creditable one. This sounds little as though the United States recognized any moral duty in the Near East.

President Eliot pleads throughout his article for the assumption by the United States of a mandate over Armenia, Constantinople, and the waters attaching to the Dardanelles. He asks that his Nation shall say: "As mandatory I will give to the cause of peace and order my moral influence, my financial resources, and my industrial capacity forthwith, and a large part of my fleet within four weeks."

It is what the cynical Senator Ingalls once described as an "iridescent dream"! Even though, as the former President of Harvard points out, "abstention from going to the help of Europe during the past four years has cost the United States something much more precious than money or goods, namely, a serious impairment of self-respect, a relapse into selfishness after a glowing outburst of unselfishness and of zeal for liberty and justice among men, and a miserable period of discontent with itself, mankind, and the world," the temper of the governing forces in the Union is one of indifference to these sacrificed spiritual qualities and a narrow adherence to the policy of selfishness and national isolation. Is that temper to endure? Is the great American Republic to remain permanently indifferent to the agonies of humanity suffered under other flags? Only earnest and steady efforts for the education of the people to true appreciation of the duty of their Nation to world-wide peace and harmony can effect a change. Unless the United States shall be willing to sacrifice something in the cause of peace, it will be forced, once again, to sacrifice more, even everything, to the demands of war.

The Tariff Zones in the Savoy

THE friendly relations between France and Switzerland will be put to a test on Feb. 18, when in the latter country a popular referendum will be held on the question of abolishing the special tariff zones in the French territory adjoining Switzerland. The mountain province of Savoy, from which the reigning house of Italy derives its name, was joined to France by the Treaty of Turin, concluded March 24, 1860, between Napoleon III and King Victor Emmanuel. The transfer was made contingent on a popular vote, held the following month, and the special tariff arrangement with Switzerland is an inheritance from those days.

For some time France has been a strong protectionist country and the special privileges enjoyed by the mountaineers have irritated the high tariff advocates. The loss of revenue, due to the exemptions in the Savoy, when the country is hard up for money, as well as the sentiment that all French districts should receive the same treatment, are also motives for abolishing the special zones. Article 435 of the Treaty of Versailles stipulates, however, that no change shall be made except with Swiss consent. On August 7, 1921, a convention was signed with the Swiss Government for this purpose, but to become valid it must be accepted by the voters in the impending referendum.

As an affirmative vote will mean certain loss of trade to Switzerland, the prospects of ratification do not seem bright. But, thanks to its new military preponderance, France has become the most important power in Europe, and as it will be in a position to punish Switzerland by economic retaliation for a refusal to accept the 1921 agreement, the Swiss people will think twice before rejecting it.

Since the war the Swiss have several times had occasion to complain of the attitude of French industrial interests for which the Government serves as a mouthpiece. Last fall the Swiss watchmakers of Chaux-de-Fonds, for example, were informed that upon the demand of their French rivals the Swiss Government had to discontinue the subsidy of 10 per cent on watches destined for export to France, such subsidies being granted in proportion to the rates of exchange with each country, so as to offset the higher cost of production in Switzerland. Already, in 1917, the French had limited the number of watches that the Swiss could send to France, despite the convention of October 20, 1906, by which the two countries had agreed to institute no special restrictions with regard to each other.

Last spring the Swiss found that, in order to obtain the necessary navigation improvements for their new barge traffic on the Rhine, they had to consent to construction by the French of an electric power dam and a system of locks at Kembs in Upper Alsace, a compromise that caused many Swiss to accuse France of playing the politics of a strong power against a weak one. But if the Swiss are to realize their other pet project of getting a water route for their commerce to the Mediterranean by suitable control of the Rhone, they can do it only through co-operation with the French. The Rhine is now an internationalized watercourse. The Rhone is not.

Early this year Swiss opinion was much disturbed by an alleged interview with Premier Poincaré, originally printed in the Messager de la Haute Savoie, a local newspaper, in which he was represented as having said that his intention to make the customs frontier coincide with the Franco-Swiss frontier was irrevocable and that the special zones would be suppressed, whether the Swiss people ratified the agreement or not. This interview was later repudiated. The French Chamber is to discuss the subject on February 25 and the head of the Government will then make a statement.

Distinguishing Surnames

THOUGH the decision of Judge Morton, of the United States District Court in Boston, in refusing to two aliens the privilege of adopting purely American names in place of their distinguishing racial surnames was no doubt disappointing to the petitioners, the action must be commended because of its absolute fairness and foresightedness. Even if it is a correct presumption that the applicants have become thoroughly Americanized, it is still difficult to understand what proper motive can impel them to seek means of disguising the nationality which is actually theirs. If they have, as is probable, become imbued with the ideals and aspirations of their adopted country, they have thus become Americans, and their distinguishing surnames, no matter how unpronounceable in the English tongue, bar them from no privilege or opportunity rightfully theirs.

But behind these somewhat frequent requests, disclosed by court records, there is indicated something which prompts the belief that the desire is to do more than avoid possible confusion and inconvenience. The apparent determination of the Boston jurist is to overcome the inconvenience ensuing from the continued necessity of adhering to an unpronounceable name while insisting upon the retention by the applicant of a distinguishing surname which may reasonably act as notice to all with whom he comes in contact of his racial or national antecedents. This should not be regarded as imposing a hardship. Painting a pigeon black can no more serve to alter the character or tendencies of that bird than painting a crow white would transform it or imbue it with the characteristics of the dove.

The people of all countries are inclined to cherish, if not always to boast, their national identities and characteristics. Those who feel this commendable gratification in being representatives of a race or a people rich in traditions and recorded accomplishments seldom seek, voluntarily, to disguise their ancestry. America has among its people millions who cling willingly and solicitously to un-American names, as the poll lists and directories bear witness. There has been, among the Scandinavian immigrants, for instance, a tendency, not so noticeable recently, to adopt, arbitrarily and at will, surnames other than those borne by their immediate ancestors. But there has been an almost complete absence of any apparent purpose to disguise that ancestry or the nationality of which they are justly proud.

But it is a well-known fact that in business, especially in the larger cities, unending confusion has been caused by the effort, often illegal and in disobedience to the law, on the part of some to masquerade under assumed surnames, not for the purpose of avoiding confusion, but often, apparently, with the intent of causing confusion by concealing one's true identity. Thus any definite purpose on the part of the courts to discourage such practices deserves the approval and applause of the public.

Creating a "News Interest"

WHEN newspapers professing to adhere to high standards of journalism publish many columns descriptive of brutal prize fights, their editors attempt to justify their action by claiming that their readers are so greatly interested in these contests that the daily press must devote pages to the subject. Aside from the fact that this defense would excuse the publication of the most repellant details of the death of tortured animals, if bull fighting happened to be the favorite American sport, there is involved the larger issue as to whether most of the interest in pugilists and their doings is not actually created by the vast amount of publicity freely given them by the newspapers. An illustration of this dependence of the fight promoters upon preliminary free advertising by the press is found in the statement recently credited to one of these managers to the effect that a proposed fight would not be profitable at this time, but that if postponed until next July, that the public interest could be worked up, it would probably draw a million-dollar crowd.

This is a frank admission that, after all, it is not so much the popular desire to read about fights that makes their description a proper subject of extended reporting, but the great amount of space devoted to accounts of challenges, records of the men, training camp reports, and other similar matters, that creates the demand for full details of the contest when it occurs. "Boxing editors" have a page to fill, and they must have material. So the most trifling details are stretched into column stories with startling headlines, and the public curiosity is whetted by ingenious publicity agents who invent lurid tales of their champions' exploits. Were it not for this long-drawn-out "ballyhoo" of the rival fight managers there would be comparatively little interest in the actual contest, and therefore no justification for the newspapers giving up pages to an account of it. The excuse: "so many people want to know all about the fight," seems scarcely valid in view of the part taken by the newspapers to make them want to know about it.

Invisible Speakers; Invisible Hearers

IT MUST be that the more general use, almost everywhere, of the radio as a means, not of communication, but of broadcasting from central stations, in the form of speeches and sermons, the opinions and views of those to whom the public will listen, has impressed the need of extreme care in the preparation of such addresses. He who speaks to an invisible audience is in much the same position as one who writes his message and sends it broadcast to be read by those with whom he can hope to have no personal contact, and those to whom he is denied the privilege of explaining, otherwise, just what he intends or seeks to convey. And those who "listen in," like those who read the passages of a book, a magazine or newspaper, perhaps feel the lack of opportunity which association, in the environment of the speaker, would afford for a better understanding.

What the printing press has done for the written word, the broadcasting device of the radio has done for the spoken word. To the vast invisible multitude to whom the writer sends his considered message there has been added an unnumbered invisible audience which listens attentively, and perhaps hungrily, to the spoken word. What a tremendous influence, either for good or evil, is thus made available! What unavoidable responsibility does it place upon those appointed to teach or to preach, and upon those who arrogate to themselves the privilege of teaching or preaching!

It is the merest futile evasion to insist that those who speak and those who write owe no consideration to their auditors and readers. It is not sufficient to contend that those who listen and those who read do so voluntarily, and that the message is intended only for those who receive it willingly. Of course those who sit occasionally or habitually under the more or less alluring influence of the radio may refuse to listen, just as the reader may lay down a book or newspaper whenever he is confronted by matter that he does not care to read. But the responsibility remains, nevertheless. Modern devices and their application have combined to carry these messages so far afield that those who broadcast them cannot hope to know even approximately what their influence will be.

But there is a safe and reasonable course. Truth and reason dictate that course as clearly as they dictate one's relations with those with whom he comes into daily and hourly contact. He who sends his message broadcast, by whatever means employed, should guard his words as carefully as he would be inclined to do were he addressing those whose absolute confidence he sought to gain and keep. There can be no two standards of truth, or even of sincerity. The space between the invisible writer or speaker and his great invisible audience may seem tremendous when counted in miles or leagues, but mere distance counts but little when the real responsibility is realized. It is interesting to contemplate the words of Milton and to speculate upon their application when he wrote:

> Beholding the bright countenance of Truth in the quiet and still air of delightful studies.

Editorial Notes

EVERY once in a while evidence in favor of prohibition is found in unexpected quarters, and when so, it often carries the more weight. For example, a recent issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association contains a report of the impressions of Prof. Léon Bernard, who recently presented to the Académie de Médecine in Paris an account of his visit to the United States, whither he went at the invitation of the Rockefeller Foundation. The report is sent by the Journal's regular Paris correspondent and reads in part:

> One passes through good-sized cities and vast rural districts without encountering a single saloon. Under these conditions, the regular alcoholization of the masses is rendered impossible. Although accurate statistics have not been collected as yet, it can already be observed that the prisons and the hospitals for the insane have fewer inmates. It has been noted also that there has been an upward trend in the labor output and an improvement in general conditions as affecting the life of workingmen.

When discussing the "exaggerated stories, often circulated by persons with ulterior motives, in regard to contraband alcoholics, clandestine manufacture, and intoxication by alcoholics of questionable origin and by various narcotics," the professor adds:

> This should not prevent us from recognizing the great, incontrovertible fact, which rises above these petty infractions of the law, that a country with 110,000,000 inhabitants has accepted the interdiction of the sale and the consumption of all alcoholic beverages.

All of which may help to offset the propaganda of discouragement which would make it appear that the great prohibition movement in America was not achieving its hoped-for result.

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THEY were strong words which Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, retired, used before the College Club in Hartford, Conn., the other evening regarding America's traditional policy of isolation and the effects of this policy upon itself. "It is surprising," he said, "how many Americans have a parochial point of view, how totally they are lacking in world vision," to which he added:

> I don't want to see my country in the place of Cain, "not my brother's keeper," I don't want to see her like the priest or the Levite. I want to see her in the rôle of the Good Samaritan.

To play such a rôle, it is not necessary expressly to approve the present course of France, for example, but it is necessary to be willing to take a share in world responsibility, to be willing to understand instead of to condemn, to extend a hand of real sympathy instead of the cold and carping word of criticism. Such a willingness would perforce redound to the benefit of America itself, and would do much toward helping to solve the difficult problems facing the world today.

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ASIDE altogether from the fact that the gift of $500,000 by Louis Bamberger to the Newark (N. J.) Museum Association for the erection of a building will release a $100,000 collection of museum objects from the depths of a storage warehouse, it will also enable an institution to be developed worthy of the city. In this connection the ideals of John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, who is serving as the director of the museum without salary, doubtless will play their part. One of these ideals is that the museum be not gloomy. He holds, that is to say, that a museum should not be a place to visit occasionally, "just to say you have been there," but that it should interest and instruct and be a regular headquarters for collectors and students. May fitting success attend his worthy efforts.

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PROBABLY no one will dispute the estimate of Mrs. Margaret Wood, the British Prime Minister's nurse on two occasions in his childhood, that Mr. Bonar Law is one of the greatest statesmen whom Canada has produced. Mr. Bonar Law was under Mrs. Wood's care when the Prime Minister was a small boy in Kingston, Kent County, which is now Rexton, New Brunswick, and Mrs. Wood remembers the Law family when they landed in New Brunswick from Nova Scotia and before they reached Kent County. Mr. Bonar Law had a number of brothers, one of whom, Dr. William, is now in the United States, while some of the others migrated toward the west of Canada. The old country house which the Laws occupied still stands on the little farm owned by the family.

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SOME words which occurred in a recent issue of the Irish Republican daily bulletin, as a reply to the appeal for peace of "A. E." (A. E. Russell), showed either that the memory of the writer was at fault, or that a deliberate misrepresentation was attempted. The passage in question is:

> I remember once when Arthur Griffith, in the stress of circumstances, cried out for your help and you turned your back, saying that you had lost interest in sentimental causes.

The facts are that Arthur Griffith made no such appeal to "A. E.," and that "A. E.'s" remark appeared in a letter which he wrote to Mr. Moore Pim, to encourage him in the publication of a non-political journal, The Irishman, the letter appearing in the first number of the paper, on Jan. 15, 1916.

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OF COURSE only time can tell how far-reaching the Fascisti movement may become in Mexico, but it has made extremely rapid strides there of late. Headquarters have been established in the mountain city of Jalapa, the capital of the State of Veracruz. The leaders of the movement are said not to contemplate the overthrow of the existing administration of Mexico; in fact, in this connection it is actually stated that President Alvaro Obregon is in sympathy with its purposes so far as they have been announced. Such movements, however, are always a rebellion against the established order, and as such they contain the seeds of potential troubles. A "peaceful revolution" may be peaceful, but it must not be forgotten that it is a revolution just the same.